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AFTER THE BATH.

A FANCY PICTURE—REVISED AND COMPLETED.

Her skin is moist and cold, and pink,
But warm and red the lips I press,
And all her beauty seems to shrink
Compacter in her clinging dress;
While o'er her shoulders to the hip,
O'er swelling breast and far adown,
In trailing gold the tresses drip
Which form at night her braided crown.

No more her eyes in languor swim;
But flash with keen, coquettish strife,
And every pulse in every limb
Seems kindling into radiant life;
Her cheek hath caught a ruddier stain,
And her small feet in sand that sink
Are marble-white, with many a vein
Down to the almond-nails of pink.

Her teeth are white as the shining surf,
Her eyes are blue as the bay in calm,
And her breath to the new mown clover turf
Is a rival in its fragrant balm;
O, happy sea, that has held her form,
O, happy sands by her white feet pressed—
With her beauty the whole bright scene is warm,
Her beauty of gesture, and face, and breast.

Proudly she stands in her scarlet dress,
And my eyes give a quiver and then grow dim
As I gaze on her infinite loveliness
Of delicate color and rounded limb;
And the bright blue bay with its flitting sails,
And the silver sand and the rocks of brown,
And the woods that are dark on the distant hills,
And the broad green meadows that slope adown—

All seem but a frame for my lady bright,
A frame not worthy of her matchless grace—
Her lips of red and her eyes of light,
And the wonderful charm of her winsome face;
O, here let me lie and die at her feet,
Let my soul in its sighs for her pass away—
For my life hath its climax, and death were sweet
With her eyes gazing down on me here to-day!

My senses swoon into blissful trance
As her small, cool fingers touch my palm,
And through all my veins the currents dance
As I feel on my cheek her breath of balm;
All the springs of my life are in her control,
For though features more perfect I know full well—
In rich, womanly beauty of body and soul
There are none to compare with my seaside belle.

The brown rocks glow as she bounds along
And the black weeds thrill in the silver spray,
And the birds in the blue sing a gladder song
As my lady walks by the shining bay!
The waves that have shrined her radiant form
Must be humanized by the saintly touch,
And will spare for her sake in the next great storm
Some proud ship from their clutch.

MILES O'REILLY.
ATLANTIC, Narragansett Bay, July, 1867.

OLD FOLKS.

Ah! don't be sorrowful, darling,
And don't be sorrowful, pray;
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling,
Time's waves, they heavily run;
But taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more clouds than sun.

We are old folks now, my darling,
Our heads are growing gray;
And taking the year together, my dear,
You will always find the May.

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses long ago;
And the time of year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night and snow.

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as day;
And we feel and know that we can go
Wherever he leads the way.

Aye, God of the night, my darling—
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads out of life, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

WHY DID HE DO IT.

The reader who is acquainted with Nathaniel Hawthorne's delightful Twice Told Tales, may bear in mind a curious little sketch included among them, and called Wakefield. "In some old magazine or newspaper," wrote Hawthorne, "I recollect a story, told as truth, of a man—let us call him Wakefield—who absented himself for a long time from his wife." The fact, the writer goes on to say, thus abstractly stated, was not to be regarded as of any uncommon kind; nor, without a proper distinction of circumstances, to be condemned either as naughty or nonsensical. The case in question, however, he considered to be, though far from the most aggravated, yet perhaps the strangest record of martial delinquency, and, moreover, as remarkable a freak as could be found in the whole list of human oddities.

The story referred to was first published in the year 1818, in a book called Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Time, by Doctor William King, Principal of St. Mary-Hall, Oxon. Doctor King's Anecdotes, it may be noted, are chiefly memorable from the fact that they contain an interesting record of the secret visit to London paid by Prince Chales Edward the Pretender, in the month of September, 1750, and his presence in the house of Lady Primrose, where, indeed, Doctor King had an interview with him. In another portion of his book the Doctor tells the story of "the man who absented himself for a long time from his wife"; this man not having any real right to the cognomen of Wakefield with which Hawthorne endowed him; for his proper name was Howe. We will proceed to put our readers in posession of the facts of the case as they are set forth by Doctor King.

Mr. Howe is described as a sensible, well-natured man, with an estate of some seven or eight hundred pounds a year, united to a young lady of agreeable person and manners, and in every respect an excellent wife, who came of a good family in the West of England, and whose maiden name was Mallet. Two children were born of this marriage, neither of whom, however, lived to attain the age of fifteen. Doctor King seems to have known Mr. and Mrs. Howe about the year 1706.

We pause a moment to state that the Doctor's Anecdotes were not published until long after his death, which happened in 1763. They were written nevertheless, it is evident, with a view to publication. In a preface he states that he was in his seventy-sixth year at the time of his jotting down the notes, memoranda, and detached pieces which constitute his book. Most of the Anecdotes, he affirmed, were derived from his own knowledge; the rest were related to him by friends, upon whose honor and veracity he could depend.

The Howes live in a house in Jermyn street, near St. James Church. They had been married some seven or eight years, and were generally regarded as a very happy and comfortable couple. One morning Mr. Howe rose early, and informed his wife that he was obliged to go as far the Tower to transact some particular business. At noon the same day, Mrs. Howe received a note from her husband, apprising her that he was under the necessity of starting for Holland forthwith, and that he should probably be absent three weeks or a month. The month passed; two months,—then three months,—but no tidings were received from Mr. Howe. His wife grew seriously alarmed. She was at a loss to understand the meaning of his absence. His silence was still more inexplicable. She could only imagine that his abrupt departure might be due to pecuniary embarrassment. It was possible of course—though from nothing he had ever said was she justified in such a suspicion—that he had, unknown to her, contracted some large debt, or incurred some serious liability, and had fled the country to be out of the way of his difficulties.

For some time, in addition to her alarm at his absence, she lived in a fever of apprehension of the demands of creditors, of seizures, executions, etc. But nothing of this kind happened to trouble her. As time went on it was thought advisable to inquire into the position of Mr. Howe's affairs. His estate was found to be perfectly free and unencumbered. Not only that, all the bills of the tradespeople with whom he had ever had any dealings were found to have been paid up to the time of his going away, and among his papers were discovered formal receipts and discharges from all persons with whom he had had any kind of monetary transaction. The months grew into years, yet still came no news of missing Mr. Howe. His wife was at length compelled to apply for a special act of Parliament to procure a proper settlement of her husband's estate, and a provision for her self out of it during his absence, and under the uncertainty as to whether he was alive or dead By and by the poor woman was to be still more sharply tried. Her children drooped and faded and at last were taken from her. She then—left entirely alone—thought proper to reduce the number of her servants, and her house-keeping expenses. She removed from Jermyn street, and became the tenant of a much smaller house in Breyer street, Golden square.

Seventeen years had passed away. Mrs. Howe had long since mourned her husband as dead, and forever lost to her. Late one evening, while she was at supper with certain of her friends and relations,—Dr. Rose, a physician who had married her sister, being of the company,—there was brought in and handed her a letter, the writer of which, not subscribing his name, requested her to grant him the favor of a meeting upon the following evening in Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park. When she had read the note, Mrs. Howe, somewhat puzzled by the nature of its contents, passed it to Dr. Rose, as she said with a laugh, "You see, brother, old as I am I have yet found an admirer." Dr. Rose examined the note. His face assumed a very grave expression. Then after studying missive for some minutes, he announced his conviction that he knew the handwriting. He was persuaded the letter was written by no less a person than Mr. Howe. The company were greatly astounded. Mrs. Howe was so much alarmed and effected that she was seized with a fainting fit. Upon her recovery, however, shortly afterwards, it was resolved that she should, at all events, attend the proposed appointment in company with Dr. Ross and his wife, and the other ladies and gentlemen then present.

On the following evening, therefore, attended by her friends, Mrs. Howe presented herself in Birdcage Walk. The little party had not been at the appointed place more than five minutes when a stranger approached them, lifted his hat and bowing politely. He was at once recognized. He was certainly Mr. Howe. He embraced his wife, offered her his arm, walked home with her, and the reunited couple lived together in great harmony up to the day of Howe's death, which did not happen until many years afterwards.

What had he been doing? where had he been hidden during the long period of separation?

He had, it appeared, never quitted London. On his abrupt departure from Jermyn street, he had repaired to an obscure lodging house in a small street in Westminister, and there had hired a room at the modest rental of five or six shilling a week. Changing his name and disguising himself in a black wig,—for he was a man of fair complexion—he had remained in this secret retreat during the whole time of his absence from his wife. Frequenting a little coffee house in the neighborhood of his lodgings he had enjoyed the curious pleasure of reading in the journals the progress through Parliament of the Act which his wife had applied for in order, on the supposition of his death, to obtain a legal settlement of his affairs; yet he had not been tempted even then to reveal the fact that he still existed.

Further than this, Howe had contrived to make the acquaintance of one Mr. Salt, a corn chandler, who lived in Brewer street, in a house opposite to that occupied by Mrs. Howe. At length he came to be on such friendly terms with Salt, that he usually dined with him in Brewer street once or twice a week. From the window of the room in which they dined, it was not difficult to look into Mrs. Howe's parlor where she generally sat and received her friends. Salt, who all the time believed his guest was a bachelor, frequently recommended him to pay his addresses to his own wife, describing Mrs. Howe as a well-to-do widow, and in every respect a suitable match. For seven years before Howe disclosed himself he was in the habit of attending service every Sunday at St. James's Church, and from his seat in Mr Salt's pew he obtained a view of his wife, though he could not be seen easily by her.

The real cause of his most extraordinary conduct Howe would never confess, even to his most intimate friends. Dr Rose was of the opinion that Howe would never have returned to his wife at all, if he had not been, as it were, starved into surrender by the exaustion of his means. It was supposed that he took with him on his leaving Mrs. Howe, a sum of about two thousand pounds, and that living in a very frugal manner, he managed to subsist upon this during the whole period of his absence, his store decreasing every day as it became necessary to supply his recurring wants Earning nothing, as his purse shrank, he was compelled to choose between starvation and return to his wife. He choose the latter alternative, after a struggle, perhaps, and some submission to the first approach of privation. Yet at any time during his seventeen years' seclusion, it had been open to him to quit his obscure lodging and solitary life in Westminister, and share the comparative affluence and comfortable home of wife.

There is no hint that anything like incompatibility of temper had been the cause of Howe's abandonment of his spouse in so strange a way, and for so protracted a period. Reluctant as he had been to return, yet that step once taken Howe would not appear to have repented it. He never regarded Mrs. Howe as a shrew, to be dreaded and avoided, but much rather as a good wife to be cherished and loved. Dr. King relates that he had seen Howe after his return addressing his wife quite in the language of a young bridegroom; and the Doctor had been assured by some of the most intimate friends of the married couple, that the husband treated his spouse during the remainder of their joint lives with the greatest kindness and affection. But of course, the inquiry is inevitable, If he was so fond of her, why did he treat her so cruelly?

Any explanation of the matter can only be of a conjectural kind. It is possible that the wife, unknown to herself, had in some way offended or roused the jealousy of her husband though he never afterwards thought it worth while to own as much, and that with the view of punishing by frightening her, he first schemed to absent himself for a short time from his home. The plan in its inception was easy enough, but how to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion was another and a more difficult matter to manage, because his return, while his absence was still a cause of uneasiness and surprise, must necessarily involve explanation or justification more or less explicit and complete. He kept on postponing, therefore, his return, until the exhaustion of his resources made postponment no longer possible. After his seventeen years' absence he must have seemed to his wife very much in the light of a stranger of whom it was not easy to demand explanation simply as a matter of course. He was not the same to her as a husband from whom she had recently been parted. She had become resigned and reconciled in a great measure to his disappearance, and the extent of her surprise at his return would, for a time, at any rate, absorb every other feeling. Yet, be sure, that afterwards, and to the end of her days, Mrs. Howe,—if she shrunk from questioning him,—was nevertheless always wondering within herself why her husband quitted her.

He was not in debt, as we have seen; and it is not probable that he was involved in any trouble of a political kind, or he would surely have quitted the country or hidden himself far more completely from the eyes of his fellows. Indeed, day after day he must have been in extreme danger of his secret being discovered. He was forever haunting the neighborhood in which his wife resided,—as though curious to know how she bore his absence,—how she supported her widowed condition; whether by her conduct under her affliction, she gave proof of her worthiness to bear his name, of her title to the love he once felt, or professed to feel for her. Yet, for long years, Mrs. Howe endured this inspection,—patiently as Penelope: her Ulysses contemplating her the while,—with this difference, that although disguised, he had never wandered. He had been absent most ingloriously,—hiding himself, for no known reason, but a few streets off. If she had beaten him well on his return, who could have blamed her? Who (except, perhaps, her husband) would not have forgiven her? He had been guilty of wanton cruelty, and deserved punishment of a condign kind.

Hawthorne imagines the man to have been posessed of a curious selfishness, rusting in his inactive mind,—of a peculiar sort of vanity, of a disposition to craft, which, up to the time of his going away, had seldom produced more postive effects than the keeping of petty secrets hardly worth revealing. Undoubtedly there are many people much enamored of a mystery for its own sake,—prone to set value upon a secret simply because it is a secret, and without any regard to its intrinsic worth; just as the thieving magpie in the old story hid the silver spoons,—not because the spoons could be of the slightest use to it, but becouse its mischievous propensities found pleasure in hiding away all sorts of thing. Mr. Howe may have been a man of this kind; it may have been a source of pleasure to him to reflect that he had securely hidden himself away from his wife and his friends.

It may be that the man was slightly mad. Over-indulgence in a crotchet may land many a man in an absolute craze. And those who are addicted to sowing whims should be counselled to take heed lest, as a consequence, they reap manias. Yet, if Howe was mad, there was certainly method in his madness, and it endured for seventeen years.

THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Difference Between the Races.

A San Francisco correspondent in a recent letter says there is one marked difference in the characters of Japanese and the Chinese which is already becoming apparent to our people. The Japanese are quick to appreciate the advantages of foreign improvements of all kinds, and really adopt our manners and customs when traveling among us. They are anxious to perfect themselves in all our arts, and to study our institutions in the minutest details. In this they differ from the Chinaman. The latter is "a law unto himself," and, however long he may remain among us, he remains essentially a Chinaman. His civilization is older than our world, if the Mosaic account of the creation is correct, and he is perfectly content therewith. In his dealings with us he conforms cheerfully to our laws, and is in this respect a model which our own citizens might study to advantage; but he governs his family, his trade, and all his private and social affairs by the laws of Confucius and the habits and customs handed down to him through countless generations of his ancestors. Every vessel coming from Japanese ports, at this time, brings a greater or less number of Japanese of wealth, coming to study our customs and to learn all which is worth their learning of our laws, institutions, and civilization generally. There are already four Japanese students in our city college, where no Chinaman ever entered, even as a spectator, and by the Colorado, on her last trip, came a number of Japanese gentlemen who propose to study the art of navigation and marine warfare, as taught at the Mare Island Navy Yard, under Admiral Craven. One of them is a prince, and he daily promenades Montgomery street with two or three followers, wearing a curious sheep-shed shaped, three-cornered hat of glazed material, and two swords in his girdle. His servants have already adopted the full American costume, and he is making progress in that direction, having already got as far as the pantaloons, coat, vest and boots. These fellows have a sharp eye to business, and, if they could be promised a protection against unjust laws, and the violence which is constantly practiced on the Chinese by the half-civilized, ignorant and degraded portion of our population, native and foreign born, they would soon be here in force. They see thousands of acres of rich land in the low valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin lying idle and unproductive and would buy it and turn it into rice and corn fields immediately, adding thereby millions to the taxable property of our State. As it is, some of them now offer to contract for 10,000 skilled laborers and artisans, warranted superior to the Chinese for field-work or workshops, or on railroads, at less wages than the latter now earn, and it may be that the Central Pacific Railroad Company will make a contract with some of them as an experiment. The Chinese have worked so well on the railroad that the company would employ more (they now have 11,000 of them at work) if they could get them, and may take Japanese instead. The Japanese are inquiring into our modes of doing business, and have already made arrangements for opening a large Japanese store in San Francisco. The extensive firm of Chy Lung & Co., Chinese merchants, on Sacramento street, have already established a branch of their house at Kanagawa, and are importing Japanese goods. It is probable that the visitors from the Japanese islands now among us will render a full report to their government and people of what they see among us, and we are likely to soon be much better acquainted with that curious and interesting race than any other people.

ANOTHER BEN. BUTLER COCOA NUT.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, speaking of the extensive reduction of help at the National Armory in that city, just at the time when hundreds of skilled workmen had been attracted to that place by the promise of steady employment at the work of producing five hundred guns a day, says: "Just at the time when all the other civilized nations in the world are equipping their armies with breech-loaders and just at the time when improved arms are needed to give efficiency to our Indian crusades, the United States Ordnance Bureau folds its hands. The milk in their cocoa nut is the fact that Ben. Butler is interested in a new breech-loader, and is determined to foist it upon the Government, and make it supplant the Allin gun, which actual service has shown to be an excellent weapon. That's what's the matter."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BOOK.

Her Motive in Publishing--Account of the Royal Courtship and Marriage.

[From the London Times, July 27.]

We announce this morning the publication of a volume which will be read by the English nation with loyal interest. It is a copious history of the early years of the late Prince Consort, enriched by numerous memoranda from her Majesty's own hand, containing the most unreserved description of the life and character of the Prince, and even laying open to us in great measure the private thoughts and feelings of the Queen herself during the period over which the volume extends. It was originally compiled by General Gray, under her Majesty's direction, "solely for private circulation among the members of her own family, or such other persons as, from the relation in which they had stood to her Majesty or the Prince Consort himself, would naturally be interested in the story of his early days." Notwithstanding this privacy, however, some fear was entertained lest a copy of the volume might be surreptitiously obtained, and published in a garbled form, and it was thought that it might be prudent to avert this danger. It will be seen, therefore, that her Majesty has condescended to take her subjects unreservedly into her confidence. She opens her heart to them in this volume and throws herself upon their sympathy.

THE ROYAL COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

* * * Long before this time the project of a marriage with Queen Victoria had been afloat in the minds of many of the Prince's family. Indeed, when only a little child he had been told that such a union was destined for him. Nothing, however, passed between the Queen and Prince on the subject until after the second visit of the latter in 1839. But the King of the Belgians had openly broached the subject before that time: "It was probably in the early part of that year that the King, in writing to the Queen, first mentioned the idea of such a marriage; and the proposal must have been favorably received, for in March, 1838, the King writes to Baron Stockmar, and gives an account of the manner in which Prince Albert had received the communication which (of course with the Queen's sanction), he had made to him."

The King writes: I have had a long consultation with Albert, and have put the case honestly and kindly before him. He looked at the question from its most elevated and honorable point of view. He considers that troubles are inseparable from all human positions, and that therefore, if one must be subject to plagues and annoyances, it is better to be for some great and worthy object than for trifles and miseries. I have told him that his great youth would make it necessary to postpone the marriage for a few years. * * * * * * *

I found him very sensible on all these points. But one thing he observed with truth. "I am ready," he said, "to submit to this delay, if I have some certain assurances to go upon. But if, after waiting, perhaps, for three years, I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would place me in a very ridiculous position, and would, to a certain extent, ruin the prospects of my future life."

The Queen, it would seem, wished for delay. She "did not wish to marry for some time yet." Her Majesty says, writing of herself, "she thought herself still too young, and also wished the Prince to be older when he made his appearance in England. In after years she often regretted this decision on her part, and constantly deplored the consequent delay of her marriage. Had she been engaged to the Prince a year sooner than she was, and had she married him at least six months earlier, she would have escaped many trials and troubles of different kinds." The Prince and his father seem to have objected from the first to the proposal for delay. In a letter to Baron Stockmar, dated the 12th of September, 1838 (just after the return from the tour) the King of the Belgians writes:

The young gentleman arrived here yesterday. Albert is much improved. He looks so much more manly, and from his *tournure* one might easily take him to be twenty-two or twenty-three. (At this time he was not nineteen.) I have spoken to Albert (he adds) * * * * What his father says upon the subject of the marriage is true. Albert is now past eighteen. If he waits till he is in his twenty-first, twenty-second or twenty-third year it will be impossible for him to begin any new career, and his whole life would be marred if the Queen should change her mind.

A delay, however, was fixed upon, and it was during this delay that Prince Albert paid the visit to Italy of which we have just spoken. The Prince returned to Coburg in June, 1839, and in October of that year paid his second and decisive visit to England. He seems to have feared that the Queen was likely to change her mind, and that when she asked for delay she perhaps pleaded for release from her engagement altogether. Let the Queen's own words, emphatic and not to be read without deep interest, speak on this subject:

The Queen says she never entertained any idea of this, and she afterwards repeatedly informed the Prince that she would never have married any one else. She expresses, however, great regret that she had not, after her accession, kept up her correspondence with her cousin, as she had done before it. Nor can the Queen now (she adds) think without indignation against herself, of her wish to keep the Prince waiting for probably three or four years at the risk of ruining all his prospect for life, until she might feel inclined to marry! And the Prince has since told her that he came over in 1839 with the intention of telling her that if she could not then make up her mind, she must understand that he could not now wait for a decision, as he had done at a former period when this marriage was first talked about. The only excuse the Queen can make for herself is in the fact that the sudden change from the secluded life at Kensington to the independence of her position as Queen Regnant, at the age of eighteen, put all ideas of marriage out of her mind, which she now most bitterly repents. A worse school for a young girl, or one more detrimental to all natural feelings and affections, cannot well be imagined, than the position of a Queen at eighteen, without experience and without a husband to guide and support her. This the Queen can state from painful experience, and she thanks God that none of her dear daughters are exposed to such danger.

On the 10th of October the Prince, accompanied by his brother, arrived at Winsor, at half past seven in the evening. They here met with the most cordial and affectionate reception by the Queen, who received them herself at the top of the staircase, and conducted them at once to the Duchess of Kent. The three years that had passed since they were last in England, had greatly improved their personal appearance. Tall and manly as both the princes were in figure and deportment, Prince Albert was indeed eminently handsome. But there was also in his countenance a gentleness of expression, and a peculiar sweetness in his smile, with a look of deep thought and high intelligence in his clear, blue eye and expansive forehead, that added a charm to the impression he produced in those who saw him far beyond that derived from mere regularity or beauty of features. The way of life at Windsor during the stay of the princes, is thus described: "The Queen breakfasting at the time in her own room, they afterwards paid her a visit there; and at two o'clock had luncheon with her and the Duchess of Kent. In the afternoon they all rode—the Queen and Duchess and the two Princes, with Lord Melbourne and most of the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, forming a large cavalcade. There was a great dinner every evening, with a dance after it three times a week." On the 15th there was an important interruption to the ordinary routine of the day. The Queen had told Lord Melbourne the day before that she had made up her mind to the marriage, at which he expressed great satisfaction, and he said to her, as her Majesty states in her journal, "I think it will be very well received; for I hear that there is an anxiety now that it should be, and I am very glad of it;" adding in quite a paternal tone, "You will be much more comfortable; for a woman cannot stand alone for any time, in whatever position she may be." Can we wonder that the Queen, recalling these circumstances, should exclaim, "Alas! alas! the poor Queen now stands in that painful position!" An intimation was accordingly given to the Prince, through Baron Alvensleben, Master of the Horse to the Duke of Coburg, and long attached to his family, who had accompanied the Prince to England, that the Queen wished to speak to him the next day. On that day, the 15th, the Prince had been out hunting early with his brother, but returned at twelve, and half an hour afterwards obeyed the Queen's summons to her room, where he found her alone. After a few minutes conversation on other subjects the Queen told him why she had sent for him, and we can well understand any little hesitation and delicacy she may have felt in doing so; for the Queen's position, making it imperative that any proposal of marriage should come first from her, must necessarily appear a painful one to those who, deriving their ideas on this subject from the practice of private life, are wont to look upon it as the privilege and happiness of a woman to have her hand sought in marriage instead of having to offer it herself.

That same day the Queen thus wrote to the King of the Belgians:

WINDSOR CASTLE, October 15, 1839.

MY DEAREST UNCLE—This letter will, I am sure, give you pleasure; for you have always shown and taken so warm an interest in all that concerns me. My mind is quite made up, and I told Albert this morning of it. The warm affection he showed me on learning this gave me great pleasure. He seems perfection, and I think that I have the prospect of very great happiness before me. I love him more than I can say, and shall do everything in my power to render this sacrifice, (for such in my opinion it is) as small as I can. He seems to have great tact—a very necessary thing in his position. These last few days have passed like a dream to me, and I am so much bewildered by it all that I know hardly how to write; but I do feel very happy. It is absolutely necessary that this determination of mine should be known to no one but yourself and to Uncle Ernest, until after the meeting of Parliament, as it would be considered, otherwise, neglectful on my part not to have assembled Parliament at once to inform them of it.

Lord Melbourne, whom I have of course consulted about the whole affair, quite approves my choice, and expresses great satisfaction at this event, which he thinks is every way highly desirable.

Lord Melbourne has acted in this business as he has always done towards me, with the greatest kindness and affection. We also think it better, and Albert quite approves of it, that we should be married very soon after the Parliament meets, about the beginning of February.

Pray, dearest uncle, forward these two letters to Uncle Ernest, to whom I beg you will enjoin strict secrecy, and explain these details, which I have not time to do, and to faithful Stockmar. I think you might tell Louise of it, but none of her family.

I wish to keep the dear young gentleman here till the end of next month. Ernest's sincere pleasure gives me great delight. He does so adore dearest Albert.

Ever, dearest uncle, your devoted niece,
V. R.

The King, in his reply, says that the Queen's choice had been "for these last years" his conviction of what would be best for her happiness:

In your position, which may and will perhaps become in future even more difficult in a point of view, you could not exist without having a happy and agreeable *interieur*. And I am much deceived (which I think I am not), or you will find in Albert just the very qualities and disposition which are indispensible for your happiness, and which will suit your own character, temper and mode of life. You say most amiably that you consider it a sacrifice on the part of Albert. This is true in many points, because his position will be a difficult one; but much, I may say all, will depend upon your affection for him. If you love him and are kind to him he will easily bear the bothers of his position, and there is a steadiness, and at the same time a cheerfulness in his character which will facilitate this.

What Prince Albert himself felt on the subject we can learn from his own letters. He thus wrote to his grandmother:—

The subject which has occupied us so much of late, is at last settled. The Queen sent for me alone to her room a few days ago, and declared to me in a genuine outburst of love and affection (*Ergusse von Herzlickeit und Liebe*) that I had gained her whole heart, and would make her intensely happy (*überglücklich*) if I would make her the sacrifice of sharing her life with her; for she said she looked on it as a sacrifice: the only thing which troubled her was that she did not think she was worthy of me. The joyous openness of manner in which she told me this, quite enchanted me, and I was quite carried away by it. She is really most good and amiable, and I am quite sure Heaven has not given me into evil hands, and that we shall be happy together.

Since that moment, Victoria does whatever she fancies I should wish or like, and we talk together a great deal about our future life, which she promises me to make as happy as possible. Oh, the future! does it not bring with it the moment when I shall have to take leave of my dear, dear home, and of you? I cannot think of that without deep melancholy taking possession of me. It was on the 15th of October that Victoria made this declaration, and I have hitherto shrunk from telling you; but how does delay make it better?

To his college friend, Prince Lowenstein, he wrote thus:—

Yes, I am actually a bridegroom, and about the 4th of February hope to see myself united to her I love.

You know how matters stood when I last saw you here. After that the sky was darkened more and more. The Queen declared to my uncle of Belgium that she wished the affair to be considered as broken off, and that for four years she could think of no marriage. I went home, therefore, with the quiet, but firm resolution to declare on my part, that I also tired of the delay, withdrew entirely from the affair. It was not, however, thus ordained by Providence; for on the second day after our arrival the most friendly demonstrations were directed towards me, and two days later I was secretly called to a private audience in which the Queen offered me her hand and heart.

On the 16th of January, 1840, the Queen opened Parliament in person, and announced her intention to marry Prince Albert. On the 10th of February the marriage took place.

BIRTH OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

On the 13th of November (1840) the court returned to Buckingham Palace, where, on the 21st, the Princess Royal was born. The Prince, writing to his father, on the 23d, says: "Victoria is as well as if nothing had happened. She sleeps well, has a good appetite, and is extremely quiet and cheerful. The little one is very well and very merry. * * * * * * I should certainly have liked it better if she had been a son, as would Victoria also; but at the same time we must be equally satisfied and thankful as it is. * * * The rejoicing in the public is universal." "For a moment only," the Queen says, "was he disappointed at its being a daughter and not a son." His first care was for the safety of the Queen, and "we cannot be thankful enough to God," he writes to the Duchess of Gotha on the 24th, "that everything has passed so very prosperously." "During the time the Queen was laid up, his care and devotion," the Queen records, "were quite beyond expression." He refused to go to the play or anywhere else, generally dining alone with the Duchess of Kent, till the Queen was able to join them, and was always at hand to do anything in his power for her comfort. He was content to sit by her in a darkened room, to read to her, or write for her. "No one but himself ever lifted her from the bed to her sofa, and he always helped to wheel her on her bed or sofa into the next room. For this purpose he would come instantly when sent for from any part of the house. As years went and he became overwhelmed with work" (for his attentions were the same in all the Queen's subsequent confinements), "this was often done at much inconvenience to himself, but he ever came with a sweet smile on his face. In short," the Queen adds, "his care of her was like that of a mother, nor could there be a kinder, wiser, or more judicious nurse." The Princess Royal's christening took place on the 10th of February, 1841, the first anniversary of the Queen's happy marriage; but the account of this, as well as the other events of that year, must be reserved for another volume.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Meteoric Showers--Display Expected in August.

The following communication is published in the Boston *Transcript*:

The public excitement over the magnificent meteoric display of last year has not, perhaps, so completely evaporated as to denude the expected shower of the coming August of all interest to the popular mind. It is needful, however, to give warning that this exhibition will be tame compared with that seen last November on the other side of the Atlantic. The August and November meteors belong to independent streams, and it could only be by a most remarkable coincidence that the August shower of this year should be very different in character from the usual run of such appearances. In fact, if the reader, on the evenings of the 9th and 10th of August, should succeed in counting shooting stars at a greater rate than three or four a minute for any length of time, he may retire to rest with the confident assurance that he has witnessed a very satisfactory and unusual display; for, though its recurrence is more regular and certain, the brilliancy of the August shower has, of late years at least, been inferior to that of November.

The existence of the August meteors, as distinct from the sporadial, has been known for more than a century. Muschenrock, in 1762, first called attention to the great abundance of meteors during the month of August. Quetelet, Olbers, and Benzenburg afterward nailed the matter more closely by the discovery that the maximum number occurred on the nights of the 9th and 10th of the month. The latter date being St. Lawrence's Day, this shower has been familiarly known as the Lawrentius period.

The Chinese and other ancient records supply accounts of great showers of shooting stars evidently belonging to the August stream, in the following years of the present era: 811, 820, 824, 830, 833, 835, 841, 924, 925, 926, 933, 1027, 1243, 1451, 1779, 1784, 1789. From these the astronomer Schiaparelli, who has of late made some valuable contributions to meteoric theory, finds what he thinks evidence that this stream of meteors has a period of revolution of 108 years. This, however, is uncertain, and cannot as yet take its place among the recognized and indubitable facts of science.

It will doubtless be remembered that the meteors of the 13th of November appeared to emanate from a point of the constellation Leo, in a part of it commonly known as the Sickle. This apparent divergence of the meteors from one point of the heavens—the necessary perspective of paths which, for the small space of time occupied by the earth in passing through the ring, are nearly rectilinear and parallel—obtains also in the case of the August meteors. This point must, of course, depend upon the direction in which the earth is moving at the time of the shower, and also the inclination to the ecliptic of the plane in which the meteors revolve. The radiant point of the shooting stars of the 9th and 10th of August is actually found to be beneath the sword-arm of *Perseus*, between the constellation of that name and *Camelopardalus*. There are also, it is thought, indications of three other radiants for the same nights, of which two are said to be in *Draco*, and the third near the North Pole. If these are to be depended upon, it would seem that there are several streams having a common node and inclined at different angles to the plane of the terrestrial orbit, and into which the earth plunges at the same time. It will then be a matter of great interest for observers to determine on the nights in question whether the apparent paths described by the meteors, when traced back, indicate more than one source of emanation.

One item regarding the Lawrentius meteors very worthy of notice is that the earth's encounter with them takes place later and later in the year at each successive annual revolution. During the ninth century it occurred about July 25; in the thirteenth century on about August 2; in the fifteenth century on August 7. It now happens nearly three weeks later than it did one thousand years ago, which is as far back as our accounts extend. This phenomenon is referable to the influence exerted by the larger planets of our system in disturbing the position of the meteor ring, and thus changing the point of intersection with the terrestrial orbit. This shifting of the point of intersection along the earth's orbit, which astronomers have designated the secular variation of the node, though imperceptible from year to year, becomes very notable in the march of centuries.

A motion of the node analogous to this has also been found to exist in the November ring; in which case, indeed, its amount has lately furnished a valuable criterion as to which is the true of five possible periods of revolution of the ring. This element of the nodel variation may, at some time, perform for us a similar service in the determination of the period of the August meteors.

The large tannery of H. H. Bechtel, in Tuscarora township, Juniata county, was burned on Thursday night, 25th ult.

AMONG THE CANNIBALS.

Strange Customs and Superstitions of the People--A Hall Decorated with Human Skulls.

Mr. Charles Livingstone, Her Majesty's Consul in the Bight of Biafra, sends to the British foreign office the following narrative of his interview with the king of Okirka country with a view to terminating war between that country and New Calabar. The Consul was accompanied by three chiefs of Bonny:

"Op Okrika, the chief town, is built on a dry ridge, part of which is adorned with magnificent trees. A stockade, through which peep some guns, defends the water front of the town, which seemed longer than Grand Bonny. Dense masses of people crowded the beach at the public landing place. The Bonny Chiefs, Prince George, Banigo and Calendusi landed, but we remained in the boats until they had seen the king. In fifteen minutes they returned and beckoned us to land. The stench was terrible; all the stinks at the outskirts of all the African villages I ever entered, though mixed and shaken together, would be weak compared to this.

"After passing through the crowd we met some fellows who tried to stop us. It was contrary to juju for white men to enter the town.' The Bonny chiefs scolded and we pushed on, but soon met a mob of hundreds, and further progress was impossible. In vain did Banigo and Galendusi scold and push, and even knocked some down; the others pressed closer together, shouting, barking and gesticulating frantically. After looking at the performance until we got tired of it, we returned to the boats. A canoe came off with two messengers from the king, inviting us to come ashore. Guards armed with long sticks stood at the corners of the streets, and the town was quiet. We were conducted to the king's audience chamber, which had no light except what came in by the door. Chairs were brought and the chief and others crowded in. A beating of drums announced that the king had gone to the juju house to consult the spirits before proceeding to business.

"In half an hour King Fibia appeared; a strongly built man of forty-five, with a round, good-natured-looking face. He shook hands and sat down on a low stool in the corner. Apologizing for the rude reception his people had given us, he asked us to remain till the following day, as some of his chiefs had not yet arrived from their villages. A table of native manufacture was brought in, the queen spread a tablecloth over it, and 'tombo' (an intoxicating palm wine) was presented. Permission to see the town was given, and we paid a visit to the jujuhouse; a noisy crowd attempted to rush in after us; but a vigorous application of the long sticks of the guards drove them back. Masses of human skulls hung from the walls, and numerous rows of skulls cover the roof of a sort of altar. In front of this altar sat the juju-man, having a foot stool of human skulls. The Okrika had eaten the victims whose skulls decorated the juju-house. An old man who accompanied us, spoke with evident gusto of the different cannibal feasts he had partaken of, and mentioned the parts of the human body which he considered the sweetest.

"It is the first time I have seen cannibals in Africa. We saw men at work tarring ropes; others retailed gin in the streets by the wine glass. We had a glimpse of the Okrika funeral ceremony. Three young men, facing the same way, had the corpse of a boy done up in matting on their shoulders. They twisted and tugged, and appeared as if struggling with unseen spirits who wished to drag the body to a shallow open grave by the side of a house. At times the young men had the advantage, and brought the body back from the grave; then the spirits prevailed, and dragged them forward. A man kept beating a drum. The Okrika are well clothed, most of the cloth being made from the palm leaf. They are acquainted with several vegetable dyes; two—a yellow and a blue—are used to paint their persons. We slept in Ogobome, a large village which has an oil market, and about two miles from the capital. A good dinner was provided, and we were offered a choice of sleeping apartments, close inner rooms, or the open verandah; my companions preferred the latter. I was conducted to a neighboring house and found the people very kind. My bed, small boxes, of unequal height unluckily, was in the best room, in which I found a good fire, 30 kegs of powder, and a considerable quantity of cloth and gin. I managed to sleep tolerably well, but my companions were badly bitten by the sand flies. A king's messenger came for us at sunrise, and shortly after we were seated with the king and his chiefs. King Fibia remarked that in Bonny the king and chiefs could settle public affairs, but in Okrika the people always wanted to be present. He thought it would be better to have the interview in a public place, so that his people could hear all that was said and not have to pester him with questions after we were gone. We accordingly adjourned to the street. There was some disturbance at first, but nothing like that of an excited political gathering in a civilized country. King Fibia requested them to be silent and listen to what was said. His prime minister and orator, having before him specimens of two kinds of dried fish, a fish trap, and piece of net, commenced by remarking that they were glad to see me. They did not understand the customs of the white men; no white man had ever been in their town before, and they hoped I would excuse them if they proceeded in their own way. He then picked up the dried fish, the trap and net, and handed them to me, saying, "Bonny and Calabar have ships to trade with, but Okrika has nothing but fish. It is on fish we live; it is with fish we buy the oil we have to sell, and this has been the case ever since Okrika has been a country." It was in the creeks I saw in coming that they caught their fish, and Calabar men came into these creeks and stole their fish out of the nets, and also robbed their canoes."

Mr. Livingstone discussed with them terms of peace, and it was finally arranged that Fibia should send down two of his chiefs to meet the chiefs of Bonny and Calabar and settle the differences. The Consul adds: "The session lasted four hours and a half. Never before in Africa have I seen such powerful looking men as the Okrika. I could not but admire their physical strength. As they sat before me chewing bits of chop-stick to clean their teeth, and gazing earnestly at me, the thought occasionally flashed across my mind, 'Are these cannibals wondering how a piece of roast consul would taste, and which would be most savory, cold consul or hot?' On parting, Fibia made me a present of about a cartload of gigantic yams, two goats and a fowl."

THE Springfield, Mass., *Republican* says: Between 350 and 400 men have now been discharged from the armory, leaving the whole number still employed 800 or 850. The first order from Washington for the Allin altered breech-loaders directed the commandant to make 25,000 for trial. These were completed, and the reports from the army where the guns had been used being favorable, a second order for 25,000 was given, with instructions to push the daily production up to 500 a day. The instructions were complied with as soon as possible, and about 37,000 arms of this model had been completed, when the order, recently promulgated, came to reduce the production to 200 per day. This will be done at once, and it will consequently take about three months to complete the 50,000 guns. This number will well equip our present standing army, and it is supposed that the government, acceding to the stress of unsuccessful inventors and breech-loader proprietors in high places, will here cease its alterations on the Allin plan, at least for the present, and until a more thorough and complete trial in the army shall have made its superiority unquestionable.

THE James River and Kanawha Canal Company is to be brought before the United States Bankruptcy Court. This corporation is owned by a number of Frenchmen, among whom rumor places Napoleon III. The old State of Virginia ceded its claims to the French company, and the enforcement of the rights of the foreign owners was one of the grounds for the belief in the South that Louis Napoleon would recognize the Confederacy or make war on the United States. But nothing came of it, the Mexican scheme appearing to be a more certain investment. Now, however, in the Bankruptcy Court, there will be a rigid investigation of French maneuvres and a new and interesting page will be added to the history of the rebellion.

THE SECRET OF JOHNSON'S ENMITY TO STANTON.—Since the fight has become an open one, the fact may be settled that during the last few weeks previous to the adjournment of Congress, in the spring, facts came to the knowledge of the War Department and General Grant's office, that convinced Stanton and Grant that a difficulty of the most serious character would surely follow the adjournment to December. The earnest importunities of these officers alone induced Senators to hold the power of meeting in their own hands. From that time the President has waged bitter war on Stanton, who had thwarted his deep schemes. From the first hour of this trouble to the present, General Grant has been in full accord with Mr. Stanton, and their consultations have been constant. They had a long interview Tuesday night.

CANADA is in a ferment. It is discovered that Seward has let loose in the Dominion an army of emissaries, loaded with Yankee gold, to elect George Brownites, Rouges, and horrid Annexationists to the first Parliament. There's a sudden flush of American money in Montreal, and an indignant Provincial exclaims: "If by spending two millions of dollars in buying votes to get men that hate everything English as well as everything Canadian, into power in this country, the Yankee Government can establish a *quasi*-Canadian Government over us that will be bought by Yankee bills to play into the hands of Congressmen and Black Republicans, then farewell to our freedom."

SWEET OIL, according to the *American Artizan*, is an antidote for poison. It says that "a poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed, intentionally or by accident, may be rendered instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a strong constitution should take twice the quantity. This oil will neutralize every form of the vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted." We give this as we find it, and hope, for the sake of suffering humanity, that it may prove true.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10, 1867.

Already another chapter of history has been written; another act of bloody vengeance stains anew the darkened pages of Mexico's book of events; another murder is recorded, and republican institutions throughout the world again disgraced. General Santiago Vidaurri, who was President of Maximilian's Board of Ministry and Secretary of the Treasury, was apprehended at six o'clock last Monday morning, in the house of an American gentleman, by whom he had been secreted since the night of the 20th of June, through pity for his old age and his kindness to Americans during the reign of terror of the Monster Marquez. He was betrayed by a woman who was a former mistress and became jealous on account of his having taken her daughter and discarded herself. It only varies from the case of Mendez, who was betrayed by a public woman for the paltry sum of six dollars, on account of there being an absence of a money consideration.

The family by whom he was being hidden noticed that the police were closely scanning the house, and on Sunday observed sentinels apparently posted at all points of observation, and so informed the General, who became greatly terrified at the danger. On Monday morning the inmates were startled at the sound of loud knockings at their door, and instantly divining its occasion, hastened to inform their guest. They then responded to the summons at the door, opening which a party of soldiers entered, commanded by Gen. Vasquez, who ordered the house to be searched. Opening the door leading into the room occupied by Gen. Vidaurri, he was discovered lying upon a lounge calmly awaiting the approach of his captors. One of the party walked up to him and commenced, in an insulting, brutish manner, "Vidaurri, get up!" He obeyed but to receive a cruel blow from the butt of a heavy pistol, which sent him reeling upon the floor. Ropes were brought forward and he was bound so tightly as to cause blood to issue from his nostrils, and wring heartrending groans of agony from the old man's lips. The soldiers continued the brutal work until a daughter of the gentleman who had secreted him fell upon her knees and with tears begged the commanding officer to compel his men to desist from further torture of their prisoner. Again and again they bound him; tighter, yet tighter, drew the ropes until even the officer's heart was touched with pity, and he gave the order to cease, which was met with a murmur from his men. Half kicking and half dragging him into the street, he was hurried to the *Deputacion*, a large crowd of drunken Indians and *leperos* following, shouting and offering every species of insult to his person. Arrived at the general headquarters, he was told to prepare for death, as he was to be shot within six hours without even a trial or hearing. The brave old veteran received the announcement of his anticipated doom with calmness and indifference, simply begging the privilege of once more embracing his boy. He was met with the heartless reply that his request would not be granted, and that he could neither speak with nor see any but the officers and men detailed as his guard and executioners. General Slaughter, formerly of the Confederate States army, succeeded in getting a respite for four hours, with the permission to remain with the General until four P. M., the time set for his execution. At a quarter to four a regiment of infantry and five or six companies of lancers marched down the *Calle* Santo Domingo to the little square on *plazuela* of that name, the band playing various national and other lively airs. Arriving at the above point they were formed on the western and southern sides of the square, the old church and convent Santo Domingo forming the eastern and northern sides. In a brief space the carriage containing General Vidaurri was seen approaching, guarded by a squadron of cavalry, with two soldiers riding on the seat, one standing on each step, while following the vehicle were the men who had been selected to perform the bloody task, as also two *cargadores*, bearing a covered stretcher, such as is used for conveying drunken Indians and the lower classes of Mexicans to the calaboose.

The lines opened, and the coach being driven within, General Vidaurri stepped firmly forth, dressed in black, and with his eyes blindfolded. He was taken by the arm by one of the soldiers and conducted to a spot within a few feet of the wall of the convent, his back to the guard and the people, and directed to kneel. The spot chanced to be one not so thickly covered with filth and excrements as other portions of that public privy, and he was ordered to rise, and led to another place a few feet away, where the old soldier again knelt; this time where the disgusting brutality of his murderers was fully gratified. The soldiers were drawn up behind him, the muzzles of their pieces within three feet of his back. The sergeant of the guard lightly raised his sword; the muskets were leveled; another slight motion of the officer's weapon, and the clang of six shots rang out over the still scene, and the form before them fell forward a lifeless, bleeding mass. As if determined to add still further indignity to the being who was now stiffening in death, a soldier stepped forward and placing his rifle to his head, blew it to an unsightly mass. The house tops were densely crowded, while the streets were choked for blocks by thousands who had gathered to witness the slaughter.

The body was permitted to remain as it fell until after all the troops filed past and viewed the remains of the "old traitor," the bands playing a polka, and many of the spectators laughing and gaily chatting.

A rumor was circulated that Mr. James Wright, in whose house General Vidaurri took refuge, had betrayed him for the purpose of obtaining the reward offered for his apprehension; but at a meeting of the Americans of the city held last evening, our fellow countryman was fully exonorated, the whole thing proving to have been a falsehood by the evidence of General Diaz and others, and his action in the matter commended as that of a high minded, kind hearted and Christian man. Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting he was arrested, and is now in prison for having tried to save General Vidaurri's life.

Will the world look with indifference on these inhuman, damnable and barbarous outrages! Will it permit this carnival of blood to continue, and let hundreds be added to the already long list of victims of vengeance. Even Mexicans are becoming horror stricken and heart sick at the tide of blood, which flows and ebbs as the sun rises and sets, and in despair ask, "When will be the end?" When I wrote of the terrors of the stage, of the outrage of Marquez, I little believed I should so soon be called upon to chronicle similar, yes, worse acts of the party who wrote "Independence, liberty and reform," and claim to represent republican institutions. The outside world cannot form a fair conception of affairs as they here to-day exist. There are many acts which reflect credit upon their authors; but so many of the reverse are daily committed, the evil destroyed the good, and we see nothing but danger in the distance.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Mexican advices state that the Foreign Ministers in Mexico City were still unmolested, awaiting orders from their respective governments. The diplomatic correspondence between Secretary Seward and Minister Romero is published, in which Seward acknowledges the receipt of a letter signed by Santa Anna, stating that he went ashore at Sisal voluntarily.

HAVANA, August 5.—The British steamer Tyne has arrived from Vera Cruz. Santa Anna had been brought to Vera Cruz by a Mexican man-of-war, and was to be tried for conspiracy against the Government. A reward of ten thousand dollars has been offered for the arrest of Marquez. The diplomatic corps expected to leave Mexico in a body, and would be ready in time to take passage by the French steamer for Panama. Every thing was quiet at the Capitol, and order was being rapidly restored by the energy of the Government. Trouble from the Indians continues. The *Standard*, of Pachneca, says a courier passed Otumba with news of the capture of Marquez at Hacienda Pusedores. The Mexican Government schooner Juarez arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th, having on board Santa Anna's wife and family.

[From the New York World.]

PARIS, July 22.—The Empress left Paris yesterday with the Emperor for a brief visit to Queen Victora at the Isle of Wight. This visit has such a direct connection, and of so intimate and interesting a nature with the recent catastrophe in Mexico, that I shall put aside to-day all other themes which might arrest my pen to dwell briefly upon this particular episode of one of the saddest stories of our own or any time. No two persons in Europe, probably, were more profoundly affected by the murder of Maximilian than the Queen of Great Britain and the Empress Eugenie, and this not at all for political, but for purely personal and womanly reasons.

It is a fitting climax of the crime of Queretaro that, having been conceived in cowardice and in insolence, having been made possible by the basest ingratitude and treachery, and having been perpetrated with coarse brutality, its heaviest stroke should have fallen, not upon any political enemy of Mexico, but upon the hearts of three women. Napoleon himself, while it would be worthy a Kinglake to suppose him utterly insensible to the tragic fate of the young Austrian Archduke, has, nevertheless, many substantial reasons for reconciling himself to the event.

An intimate understanding with Austria is now a cardinal object of his policy, and it is indubitable that if Maximilian were alive to-day in Europe, with the feelings which he is known to have cherished lately towards France and Napoleon, he might easily, and would, probably, make it extremely awkward for his brother, Francis Joseph, and for the French sovereign to assume that open attitude of mutual cordiality which both are bent upon taking in the face of the not less open alliance of the Prussian King with the Czar.

But to return to the Empress and her visit to Osborne. The unfortunate widow of Maximilian, as you know, was a near relative of Victoria. She bore the name of that lovely Princess Charlotte of England, whose untimely death opened the way to the British throne for her fair young cousin; and she was the daughter of that King Leopold of Belgium upon whose wisdom and whose affection Victoria for years leaned as if upon the arm of a father. She passed much of her life, before her marriage with Maximilian, at the English Court; English was as familiar to her as German or French, and her personal qualities had endeared her greatly to her royal kinswoman. Her marriage with the Archduke Maximilian was particularly agreeable to Victoria, who being herself almost an ultra liberal in politics and in theology, was as much delighted with the Archduke's liberal tendencies as with his gracious manners, his fine person, and his extreme admiration for the late Prince Consort of England. The young Archduchess, however, after her marriage, gradually became an absolutist in her political notions, and almost a devotee in religion, and this had brought about a sort of estrangement between herself and her English relatives, which, on the part of Queen Victoria, was heightened by her Majesty's disapprobation of the Mexican scheme, when it was first mooted in the "domestic diplomacy" of the crowned heads. Not even the final consent given to the undertaking by King Leopold could shake Victoria's feeling that it was a mistake and must come to evil. But this feeling, of course, only revived and deepened her anxious regard for the brilliant and beautiful young princess who had launched her life and her happiness upon such an experiment; and from the moment when the Empress Charlotte, a year ago, came back to Europe on a desperate quest of the hope and the help she was never to find, Victoria has been incessantly eager to discover some way of drawing herself and her husband safely and honorably out of the enterprise in which they had staked and lost so much. While Maximilian lived there still seemed to be some faint prospect of rescuing his noble and broken-hearted wife from that death in life into which she sank after her fatal interview of last summer with the Pope; and Victoria herself made, as is already known, a direct personal effort at the last hour to bring about an effective interference in behalf of Maximilian's life.

That failed; the worst that could be done has been done; and it only now remains to attempt for the sufferer at Miramar whatever it may yet be in the power of an unquestionably unselfish affection to achieve. For here intervenes a dark shadow in the history. The brothers of the Empress Charlotte, the King of the Belgians and the Count of Fanders, are notoriously the reverse both of unselfish and affectionate. Early in the year 1866, after the death of her father, King Leopold the Empress Charlotte, then struggling with destiny in Mexico, received a letter from her brother, the actual King, in which he substantially washed his hands of all further concern in the affairs of Mexico and of his imperial sister and brother-inlaw, and after positively refusing to allow the Empress to make use of any part of her vast inheritance for the assistance of her husband's treasury, pretty clearly intimated his opinion that the sooner the Empire was abandoned the better it would be for all parties.

This was, no doubt, politic enough, but it was hardly fraternal, and so incensed were both Maximilian and Carlotta by the tone of their kinsman's letter, that no direct communication has taken place until recently between the Empress and her brother. While the care of her health has been strictly confided at her husband's special request, only to his own physician at Miramar, immediately upon the news of Maximilian's murder, the Queen of the Belgians (an Austrian archduchess) and the Count of Flanders set out for Miramar, with the avowed intention of removing the Empress (who is still in utter ignorance of the calamity which has befallen her, and in a condition of moody indifference to all around her) to the Belgian palace of Laeken. Since their arrival in Austria it has been whispered, in no uncertain tones, that the will of the Empress Carlotta which had been made before she left Mexico, at the same time with the will of her husband, has disappeared, that it can nowhere be found, and that Dr. Senier, the Emperor Maximilian's physician, has been peremptorily removed from the charge condided to him by the murdered prince.

If this story of the disappearance of the Empress, will be confirmed, and if the hapless Charlotte finally dies, as there is great reason to fear she may, at Laeken, without recovering the use of her faculties, there will always hang an ugly cloud over the names of her brothers, for the fortune of some fourteen millions of florins which belonged in his private right to the Archduke Maximilian, and which the Empress is known to have left in the will to her husband's family; will pass to the royal family of Belgium, Maximilian having bequeathed it unreservedly to his wife, from whom, of course, her own relations will inherit it if she dies intestate.

The story is not so black quite as that terrible suspicion which has never been cleared away from the memory of the late Louis Philippe, of France, in connection with the death of the superannuated and superfluous old Duke of Bourbon, and with the will which, passing through the hands of the Duke's English mistress, conveyed all the immense estates of the lands to Louis Philippe's fourth son, the present Duke of Aumale. But it is a story of the same kind, and rests upon that *auri sacra fames* which breeds crime as easily, it would appear, in the palaces of kings as in the huts of paupers. That the Queen of England has made up her mind to attempt something in behalf of the unhappy Charlotte is at least certain, and the Empress of the French visits her now at Osborne expressly to consult upon the action, condition and prospects of the case. For while Queen Victoria is attached to the suffering lady of Miramar by affection and sympathy, Eugenie is oppressed with something not unlike remorse, and has been tormented, ever since the news came of the Emperor's murder, with a passionate desire to expiate in some way what she regards, not altogether unjustly, as her own responsibility for this deplorable history. There can no longer be any reason for concealing the fact that the first suggestion of the Archduke Maximilian as the best person to fill the throne of Mexico came from the Empress Eugenie herself. And in this wise. The movement for establishing a strong central authority in Mexico, and for putting that authority into the hands of a foreigner of character and force, came not from Napoleon III. at all, but from a number of Mexicans, representing an overwhelming majority of the wealthy and responsible men of their hapless country.

These men, who would have rallied around General Scott with joy, had he accepted the virtual Mexican throne which was offered him in 1847, and who knew as all the world is now in a fair way to learn at last, that no Mexican whatever could possibly be trusted to administer Mexico, were anxious that Marshal Forey should assume the Dictatorship. To this neither Marshal Forey nor the Emperor, particularly the Emperor, would consent; and the leading Mexicans who had urged the matter, eventually gave in to the representations of Eutierrez de Estrade, a Mexican exile in Europe for thirty years, a man of spotless character, and religiously earnest in the belief that nothing but a hereditary monarchy could ever secure to Mexico the blessings of peace and order.

Of the Spanish Royal family, to one of whose members the crown of Mexico was meant by the first revolutionists years ago to have been offered, no one now living seemed to Eutierrez and his coadjutors a desirable acquisition. They finally decided upon inviting the Duke of Montpensier, who, as you know, married the Queen of Spain, and lives in a semi-royal state at Seville, to accept "the purple of the Montezumas," which, by the way, was not purple, at all, but a fine apple-green. The consent of Napoleon was asked and freely given, and the Duke received in due form the offer. His Royal Highness, who, perhaps, had got to be a little tired of restoring the Alcazar and printing poor Spanish poems in fine type, and presiding over religious processions in the Holy Week, was rather disposed to accept, but felt bound, of course, to submit the matter to a family council of the House of Orleans. His brothers, De Joinville and D'Aumale, had no difficulty in soon convincing him that Seville would be a quieter place than Mexico in which to await the next French revolution and the offer was declined with thanks. The Mexicans then made a direct appeal to Napoleon to suggest some Prince who would be at once acceptable to himself and available by Mexico. The Emperor had hardly taken the subject into consideration before the Empress hit upon the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, as of all possible Princes the best for the place.

As is sometimes apt to be the case, I believe, with women, her Majesty was guided to the notion rather by personal than by political considerations. Perhaps you may have heard that in order to make the most exquisite of Empresses, the Third Napoleon found it necessary to spoil one of the most fascinating of flirts. Whether you have heard it or not, however, it is true; and although the Empress Eugenie was too clever a woman not to accept all the restrictions imposed upon her by her new rank, still it is just possible that their may have been moments in the first years of her imperial life when the soul of the Condesa de Teba was weary within its lovely casket, and when the fair conqueror retired from business may have heaved one little sigh for the old days of enchanting conflict and of disenchanting victory.

And it was during those first years that Eugenie first met the Archduke Max. Bright with his early youth (he was not then thirty years of age), accomplished, amiable, and clothed with that fascinating *prestige* of personal independence and spirit which Archdukes are not apt to enjoy, Maximilian made a visit to the Tuileries just before his marriage with the young Princess Charlotte of Belgium. He had crossed the Atlantic and ruled in Northern Italy; he was a sailor, a man of science, a capital waltzer, generous to a fault, with soft and winning manners, comelier far to look upon than the Sphynx of the Tuileries, and, indeed, with his clear blue eye, and his six feet of well developed, manly vigor, a man to be observed with pleasure anywhere and in any company. His exalted rank made it proper for the Empress to treat him with the cordiality of an equal; and when he departed from the capital of France he left behind him in the mind of the lovely Eugenie a whole parterre of blooming memories. And so, when the question of an Emperor for Mexico became the order of the day, Eugenie, looking back upon these blooming memories, rather than forward into the future, impetuously suggested the handsome, gallant, and charming Austrian Prince. The suggestion once made, many things seemed to the Emperor Napoleon to favor it. The flower of sentiment ripened into a fruit of policy. Who could then foresee that the fruit would crumble ere three brief summers should come and go, a Dead Sea apple on all these royal and imperial lips? By his side in Italy Maximilian had made himself a name. The Italians honored him as an Austrian who had striven to do them justice; the Republicans themselves were softened towards him, as a Hapsburg who held man to be nobler than his accidents. If any man could succeed as an Emperor in the New World, why should not this man, who, having been born so near the haughtiest throne in Europe, had openly proclaimed his faith in the sovereignty of the people? Then, too, he was an Austrian. The peace of Villafranca had just been made, and the Emperor Napoleon, who had made that peace, desired above all things to prepare the way for what he even then looked upon as the inevitable future alliance of Austria with France. Could anything be more graceful than for the Conqueror of Solferino to offer an imperial throne to the brother of Francis Joseph? The Mexican envoys, on their part, rapidly grew enthusiastic over the suggestion of Eugenie. Here was a descendant of Charles V., entering at last into the inheritance of Cortez. Could anything be more visibly providential, or historically more appropriate? Why, in his very *physique* Maximilian appeared to them the Mexican man of destiny. His blue eyes and fair hair fulfilled the prophecy of Tonetiah, and the simple Indians, the real people and the only indigenous hope of Mexico, would hail him as their promised deliverer, descending in glory from the eastern sun. And thus it went on, until at last the fated Archduke and his lovely wife bade farewell forever to their stately and splendid home at Miramar.

But I have not here to rewrite the story of their great and sad adventures. In times to come, when oblivion, the Rembrandt of history, has thrown in his rich, deep shadows here and there and brought out well the enduring lights, this Imperial tragedy of Miramar and Queretaro will be recognized as one of the most poetic and picturesque passages in the annals of an age which blockheads drone about as dull and prosaic. The Mexicans proper, happily, will play but a trifling part in it. The Juarezes and Escobedos and the rest of them will be brought in as varlets and assassins at the denoument to accomplish the tragedy, in the real development of which they and theirs will hereafter be seen to have been simply as insignificant, excepting as affording now and then a farcical relief to the interest of the drama. Juarez, for instance, scampering out of Mexico behind ten mules, and leaving his last forced loan half collected, on the rumor that two red-legged French soldiers had been seen at Guadalupe; and the same Juarez at El Paso, pretending to be a President, and astraddle of an imaginary line, with one leg in Mexico and the other in the United States—how intensely comical will they hereafter appear. Not even the crime of Queretaro can give gravity to such a slight ridiculous personage.

The pathos and value of the whole story will concentrate about the character and the intentions, the circumstances, the efforts, the mistakes, the catastrophe of the Archduke. Some future Schiller, if Schillers are again to be, will give our grandchildren as noble a tragedy as *Wallenstein* upon his thoroughly characteristic theme of our own times. Is it kinder to hope or not to hope that out of their consultations now going on at Osborne, the Empress and the Queen may devise some way of restoring to her own sad self the heroine, the victim, and the survivor of the melancholy drama?

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBUT.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—At one o'clock the prisoner, Surratt, was brought into the court room. He seemed in good spirits. Judge Fisher resumed his seat, the crier called the court to order, and Marshal Phillips was directed to call the Jury down. By this time the court room was densely crowded. The Jury was brought in at six minutes past one, and the foreman stated they had been unable to agree.

The Judge then read the following letter:

To the Hon. George B. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court: The Jury in the case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the room. They are nearly equally divided, and are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict. We deem it our duty to the country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs, and the situation of our families, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the prolonged confinement, to make this statement, and to ask your Honor to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted,
[Signed by all the Jury.]

After some conversation, Judge Fisher ordered the discharged of the jury.

During the entire retirement of the jury they remained as follows on the verdict: For conviction: Todd, Barr, Schneider and McLean—4. For acquittal: Davies, Berry, Ball, Bohever, Alexander, Larsell, Gitting and Birth—8.

There is respectable authority for stating that the jury disagreed on the question of the absence o Surratt from Washington at the time of the assassination of the late President, and that they were entirely agreed upon the point that had he been indicted for conspiracy he should have been convicted immediately upon their retiring to their room.

Judge Fisher then rose and read the following:

"I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the second day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the Presiding Justice was descending from the Bench, Joseph H. Bradley accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with having offered him (Bradley) a series of insults from the bench, from the commencement of the trial, and the Judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. Bradley that he had entertained for him no other feelings but those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, thereupon threatened the Judge with personal chastisement, as he understood him. No Court can administer justice or live, if its Judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions, whenever the irascibility of counsel may be excited by an imaginary insult. The offense of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked or go unpunished as a contempt of Court. It is therefore ordered that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys practising in this Court."

Mr. Bradley immediately arose and asked if Court had adjourned.

Judge Fisher—It has not, sir.

Mr. Bradley—Then, sir, in the presence of the Court and assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge Fisher, interrupting, cried adjourn the Court.

The Crier—This Court is now adjourned.

Mr. Bradley—Well, then, I will say now—

Judge Fisher, rising to leave the bench—You can say what you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd if you like.

Mr. Bradley—You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fisher said—"Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room, followed by a crowd of people.

Immediately after leaving the court room Judge Fisher proceeded to the street, and entered the cars. He was followed closely by Bradley, who entered the car and stepping up to Judge Fisher handed him a note.

Judge Fisher took the note, and as he opened and began to read it Bradley, turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered.

It is understood the note was a challenge. Several policemen sprang into the car, and officer McHenry stepped to the side of Bradley and kept in that position while he remained in the car. On leaving, Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few moments, Mr. Bradley came out arm in arm with his brother, and proceeded down Louisiana Avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons who excitedly discussed the proceedings just transpired.

In the meantime, Judge Fisher resumed his seat in the car and continued the perusal of the note while the car moved off. A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a personal encounter between the Judge and the deposed lawyer.

It is said by gentlemen who have seen the communication handed by Bradley to Judge Fisher, that the first refers to the affair in the court room early in July, and quotes the expression attributed to Judge Fisher, to the effect that he (Mr. Bradley) knew where the Judge lived, and that the latter would receive a communication from him at any time. It then states that the writer could have but one interpretation to the declaration by Fisher, referring to the misunderstanding between them. It suggested that the Judge should appoint as early a day as convenient to meet Bradley outside the District for the purpose of settling their difficulty. Mr. Bradley further suggested in his communication that if they met within the District they might be interfered with. The letter was dated July 6, but was reserved until the conclusion of the trial.

The order of Judge Fisher dismissing Bradley has caused intense excitement among all classes. The police are preserving order. The members of the bar are generally bitter in their denunciation of the Judge, and have called a meeting on Monday morning. They seem to make common cause against the Judge, whom they openly say has disgraced himself by using his official power to resent a personal assault.

Surratt was remanded to the custody of the marshal and returned to jail.

WONDERFUL TALE OF A PIG.—A correspondent of the Nashville *Banner*, writing from Greenville, Tenn., under date June 17th, says: A queer case has just occurred here. On the farm of Mr George Reems there has been a fine porker for several months afflicted in a singular manner. The first symptom was noticed in February; when he began to quarrel with all other hogs on the place, refusing to let them feed out of the same trough with himself, and finally driving them out of the pen altogether. From this time forward he began to fatten, or rather to swell to an enormous size, rivaling a good fat mutton. On one occasion he chased a dog for over half an hour, and three or four negro men aver that they have seen him frequently this spring lying under the trees and charming birds, on which they say he has feasted ever since the season came on. About two weeks ago he became dangerously ferocious, howling night and day like a bull, and wallowing constantly in the water. Day before yesterday he was found dead near the spring. Dr. Robert Dixon, who had heard of his strange freaks, had the curiosity to cut him open, when there was found in his entrals a live snake three feet long and as thick as a man's wrist. The stomach appeared to be terribly inflamed, and mortification immediately ensued after the parts were exposed. The snake has been preserved in alcohol, and will be sent to the medical faculty at Nashville for examination.

THE INDIAN WAR.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The *Democrat's* Topeka, Kansas, special says: Governor Crawford has just returned from the Osage Indian Reservation, and corroborates Gen. Kelly's statement that the Osage Indians had gone on the plains stealing and committing other depredations. Three weeks ago these Indians returned, and all the tribe except thirty immediately started back. They stole one hundred and twenty-four horses from the settlers, and killed one man. Some of the Indian agents and traders have been selling them arms and ammunition. It is known that one thousand arms and a large amount of ammunition has been taken out in the last six days, and large quantities were taken by the Indians on both trips. These arms and stolen horses are traded to wild Indians for Government horses and mules branded "U. S."

Little Bear is still on the reservation, and says he knows the Indians are on the war path, but their agent has not been with the tribe since last fall's payment, and that but half their regular annuity was paid, and that in goods at fabulous prices, and not in money as their treaty stipulates. He says he cannot control his young men, because they can make more money by pillage and taking prisoners, who will be ransomed by the Government.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Two telegraph stations west of Fort Laramie were burned by Indians a few days ago. It is said the Indians are having everything their own way on that route. A Fort Harker dispatch says: Great indignation exists among the people here in consequence of the indifference manifested by the military authorities in the matter of suppressing Indian raids. It is reported there are many whites and half breeds among the Indians, inciting them to the committal of all manner of outrages, especially plunder, out of which they expect to get rich.

A Leavenworth dispatch says Colonel Leavenworth, Indian agent, has just arrived here, four days from the Indian camps of the Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches, Arapahoes and the Arkansas, and reports all are peaceable, quiet and anxious to remain so if possible. The Black Kettle band of Cheyennes are divided, some for peace and some for war, but the war party is small and will be held in check by all the other Indians. Colonel L. has been on the border over two months, obtaining correct information of the views of the wild Indians. He met in council four days ago the following chiefs: Black Kettle, Head Chief of the Cheyennes; Ten Bears, Chief head of the Camanches; Poor Bear, head chief of the Apaches; Sleeping Bear, head chief of the Kiowas; Drinking Eagle, head chief of the Nocomi band of Camanches; Silver Brooch, head chief of the Penetaker band of Camanches, and other chiefs and braves, and all expressed a great wish for peace with the whites. Those engaged in the present war are Cheyennes and Sioux, whose lodges General Hancock burned last April, and those other Cheyennes and Sioux whom General Augur reported as friendly on the Republican and its tributaries.

The report that the Kiowas took the stock from Fort Dodge in June, is false. The Cheyennes themselves admit to have taken it; and also the report that Charlie Bent had taken any part at any time in the present war, is false. Both George and Charlie Bent were present at the council with Col. L., and four days since. He thinks he can influence a council of tribes at some point agreed upon, but it cannot be done through the military, for the Indians do not trust them.

A Pittsburgher Killed.

From a communication received from L. M. Williams, late of Allegheny City, we learn that on the 3d inst. General Alford Gibbs, commanding officer of Fort Hays, Kansas, ordered Captain J. M. Orms, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, to proceed after five hundred Indians who had killed eight men at the Big Creek Station, Kansas, and driven all the stage horses away. Captain Orms at once proceeded with fifty mounted men to follow the Indians. On the way six of his men were taken with cholera and had to be tied on their horses and attended to. On the Saline they were suddenly surrounded by some seventy-five Indians. This number was immediately reinforced by a large body of Indians, and a terrible fight ensued, in which sergeant Christ, of Pittsburgh, and ten men of the company were killed and scalped, seventeen were wounded and twenty horses shot. Captain Orms was wounded in the left leg. A retreat to the Fort was commenced, and the Indians followed to within eight miles of it, where the company was met with a reinforcement, under Captain Joe D. V. Hazzard, with sixty men from the Quartermaster's volunteers. Battle was again offered to the Indians, who fought fiercely, but were repeatedly repulsed, and Captain Orms in his report gives great credit to Captain Hazzard and his men for the manner in which they acted. The Indians numbered between four and five hundred, of whom twenty were killed and over fifty wounded. Every Indian was strapped fast to his horse, and as soon as one received a wound, his horse was siezed by the next Indian to him, and led to the rear, consequently all the dead and wounded were carried off by the Indians. The Indians were well mounted and equipped, and Captains Orms reports them encamped with their plunder between the Saline and Solomon, and asks for a large force to drive them out and recapture the plunder. The Indians are of the opinion that they can combat anything brought against them. The cholera is gradually dying out. On the 1st instant, Mrs. Bright Driver, a woman mentioned in the History of the Women of the War, died.

FROM THE BASE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The New Town of Cheyenne, Dakotah--Observance of the Fourth of July--A Great Retreat for Summer Tourists--Operations on the Pacific Railway.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHEYENNE, D. T., July 21, 1867.

After a very pleasant but rather dry and warm march of six days from Julesburg, we reached this place on the afternoon of the 3d inst. On the 4th, the glorious Fourth, we had a very spirited celebration of our great national holiday, as you will see from proceedings enclosed. I was obliged to improvise a declaration of independence for the occasion, as there happened to be no copy of Jefferson's original in camp. Our flag staff consisted of three wagon poles lashed together, and everything went off as well as the best patriot in the land could wish.

Our party broke up on the 5th. Mr. Carter, Government Director, Mr. Blickensderfer, Government Engineer, and Mr. John R. Duff, went to Denver for a few days. General Dodge, Chief Engineer, went out with his engineering parties on the line, and I have spent most of the time in the Black Hills between here and Dale Creek, where the water is cold, pure and delicious, and the air is as cool as it is with you in October. What a place the summit at Evans's Pass would be for a great hotel for summer tourists and pleasure seekers, after the U. P. R. R. shall have been completed to this point, (which it will be in a few months.) Such magnificent scenery, embracing the snowy peaks of the Main, Medicine Bow, and Black Hill ranges of the Rocky Mountains, and the vast plains of the Platte and Laramie on either side. Nothing like it in America, or in the world. Then the herds of elk, mountain sheep and antelope, with cold mountain torrents all filled with the finest speckled trout; and then, again; such air, fit for the Gods to inhale, full of life and elasticity, with the thermometer at 40 degrees from sunset to sunrise, and sleeping under a buffalo robe and two blankets, while at Newport and Saratoga, your Eastern fashion seekers after pleasure, are sweltering with open windows, on beds heated like an oven. You will see a rush for these regions during the next summer or I am much mistaken.

General Augur's headquarters have been at this place since he arrived, and he has done everything in his power to make our stay agreeable and to facilitate all our operations. He has furnished escorts for so many parties on some occasions, that for days he has had only fifteen Pawnee warriors to guard his own quarters. On one occasion he furnished me with an escort of twenty Pawnees to go about twenty miles to the works on the Black Hills, but they left me quite unceremoniously, when about two-thirds of the way up, and went off on a chase after some Sioux, and I did not see them again until noon the next day. They captured several mules, horses and carbines, with some provisions and trinkets, but exchanged no scalps.

This town has just been laid out, and the population is increasing rapidly. There are nearly one hundred permanent inhabitants here now, and there will be one thousand by the time the track reaches here. The place is beautifully situated, with Crow creek, a large living stream, or small river, running through the center. I predict a population of ten thousand in less than five years.

We leave in the morning on our westward march to Laramie Plains, Bridger's Pass and Great Salt Lake. Yours, very truly. S. S.

BEFORE leaving London the Lord Mayor received from Fuad Pacha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, a communication in the French language, forwarding a donation by his Imperial Majesty of £2,500, to be distributed among the indigent classes of the city of London. Simultaneously with this donation by the Sultan, a splendid present by the Viceroy of Egypt to the Lady Mayoress was received by her ladyship, as a token of the munificent hospitality shown to him at the recent entertainment given at the Mansion House in honor of his Highness. It is a brooch of exquisite beauty and great intrinsic value, being composed of one magnificent pearl, surrounded by sixteen large brilliants of the finest water, with eight radiations of brilliants, terminated by others equally large, while depending from the center pearl, which is of extraordinary size, are chains of diamonds supporting four large pear-shaped pearls.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

GRANT IN THE WAR OFFICE.

General GRANT's taking the position vacated by Mr. STANTON's ejection, cannot fairly be interpreted to his disadvantage. The only wonder is, that the rage of the President, against Mr. STANTON, had not extended to General GRANT, who so recently expressed his entire accordance in the sentiments of the Secretary, and his wish that he would stick to the position which he had so long and ably filled. General GRANT having written a letter of unreserved indorsement, may be deemed politically the next of kin to Mr. STANTON, upon whose official demise he has come into the possession of his portfolio. It is creditable to STANTON to be so succeeded. It is wise that GRANT should take the position rather than have it go to a political opponent, and it is better for the country that on Mr. STANTON's suspension the office should continue to be administered by one fully in accord with him. It is not to be doubted, however, that an attempt will be made to disparage GRANT in the estimation of the country. But it will not succeed. If it were right for STANTON to refuse to resign, why was it reprehensible in GRANT to take the place when the Secretary was suspended? It has from the beginning of the Government been usual for the commanding General, at the request of the President, to undertake temporarily the duties of the War Office. In entering on the temporary field of duty GRANT, so far from indorsing JOHNSON, availed himself of the first moment to indorse STANTON,—not formally and guardedly, but warmly, heartily. Is it not better that GRANT, the tried and true, should hold the place till the Senate can act, than such a man as STEEDMAN should play his pranks in it? This, we perceive, is the general view of the Republican press.

—Since the above was written, a Washington dispatch acquaints us of General GRANT's view of the situation. His assignment to the War Office he regards an order which he is not at liberty to disobey. In obeying it, he yields none of his views, which are in perfect harmony with those entertained by Mr. STANTON. We have the assurance, which was not needed, however, that the present position of Gen. GRANT cannot be accepted as an indication that he agrees with the President on the questions entering into reconstruction.

FURTHER LIGHT FROM TENNESSEE.

We have suspected all along, or rather we have concluded, *a priori*, from their usual ways, that the industry and clamor of the Democratic press in decrying the Tennessee election, was only an effort to throw odium upon it before the facts could be fully known. Hence, the outcry has been vague in its character, though terrific in its tone, the grim horrors of the affair being that negroes voted and BROWNLOW was elected. The correspondent of the *Times*, known as Veteran Observer, places the matter in another light nearer the truth, with a promise of further consideration when the official returns of the election shall be published. Writing with an evident knowledge of the condition of Tennessee and of the real character of BROWNLOW, his competency to judge of the case, added to his admitted candor and correctness as a correspondent, will insure credit to his statement.

BROWNLOW is a coarse, blunt, rough speaking man, but not a man of abandoned morals. He was for many years a preacher, of the Methodist persuasion, and for many years afterwards the conductor of a Whig newspaper. In both positions he acted with great honesty and fearlessness, though without much regard to refinement of style or delicacy of taste. Opposed to the Democrats, such a man and such a style of opposition as he employed, have made him specially obnoxious to them. This has culminated to the highest pitch during the excitement of party feeling in and after the rebellion. The general, outside clamor against him as an oppressor of the people and a tyrannical ruler, is not accompanied by any specifications, nor do any in Tennessee join in it, except the disloyal, whose rebel proclivities he, in administering the laws, has wisely and justly curbed.

The population of Tennessee, by the census of 1860 was, of whites 827,772, and of blacks 283,019. The vote in 1860 was about 150,000, and would not now, if fully given, be over this number. By the same ratio of black voters to the population, as of white,—one to six,—there would be scarcely 50,000 negro votes cast. BROWNLOW had 48,000 *majority*, and in East Tennessee, where there are not 4,000 negro voters he got *fifteen thousand* majority of the *white* votes. This shows that BROWNLOW at home and among the white voters is not deemed to be the oppressor and desperado that the Democratic-rebel press call him. And it further justifies the declaration of the correspondent, that "although BROWNLOW got the negro vote, *he is elected by the votes of loyal whites*."

The clamor against the people of Tennessee and the Governor whom they have elected, can be estimated in the light of these statements and figures. The loyal people being thus in large majority, they are entitled to rule the State under the laws. The class of persons who are defeated and dissatisfied by the result are those who in war and peace have arrayed themselves against the Union, and who have heretofore in Tennessee prevented the free expression of Union sentiments either in elections or any other way. This election, instead of being conducted under coercion and with military terrors arrayed against freedom of suffrage, as guaranteed by law, is the first in which a full and free expression of loyal principles has been allowed, for the past seven years at least. On this occasion the loyal people have been allowed the rights of citizens of the great Republic, and they have improved the opportunity to record, by a public vote, both their correct political sentiments and their large majority of numbers.

A TIMELY WARNING.

Kentucky presents, just now, a miniature picture, which although not distinguished for its beauty, nor attractive in its coloring or figures, affords a study for patriots and even for politicians. It embodies the essential features of all rebeldom, and demonstrates, of course, what that broad and desolate and forbidding area would be politically if it had free scope for development, or in other words, if it were subjected to the manipulation and touch of Conservative artists.

Kentucky embraces three sets of political characters—Republicans, rebels, and a hybrid race, denominated Conservatives, a cross between Peace Democrats and war rebels. This last faction, having gained the ascendency, repealed, under the impulse of a kindred feeling, the laws disfranchising their sterner parentage, the war rebels, expecting—with too filial a trust, as it turned out—their coalescence in the conservative ranks. But confident in their numbers, buoyant in hope and audacious from inveterate habit, the enfranchised rebels chose to be principals rather than accessories in the conflict, independent alike of Conservatives and Republicans, a large proportion of the latter being held by the old slave code, in a state of helpless disability. The triumph of the rebels was therefore easily achieved, even if no aid and comfort had been accorded to them by the coalescence of the chagrined and self-cheated Conservatives.

Kentucky, we have said, is a study which it is well to contemplate with care. Conservative action there is a beacon, to warn Union men of what conservative legislation will do everywhere, should that equivocal, conglomerate party, by any calamitous revolution, come into power. Pennsylvania laws would immediately feel the blighting touch of their handling, should this Commonwealth, by any possibility, abandon itself to their domination. The laws of Congress, that permeate our entire nation, and support its commercial and financial interests, would be emasculated of their wholesome provisions, whenever they conflict with Conservative or Democratic sympathy with rebels. The open and the covert attacks already made on the currency, the Government finances, the public securities, the revenue system, show but too clearly what would be done, if the wish of Conservatism and Democracy were supplemented with power. Import duties, their old antipathy, would be abolished; pension laws would either share the same fate or be so modified as to embrace rebels as well as loyal men; protection and right, if not freedom itself, would be withdrawn from the colored race, and the public debt would be either repudiated or be immeasurably increased by the assumption of the war debt of the extinct Confederacy. Every one of those items has been not obscurely hinted at in the speech of the party, both through the press and in conventional resolutions. And Kentucky shows that they are in earnest.

To the Northern States, that have stood by the Union in all its previous dangers, Kentucky action will be a warning that they will not fail to heed in the coming elections. The maintenance of the Congressional policy towards the Southern States will secure to them the benefits of free government which we enjoy ourselves. It will bring them into the Union under even better auspices than those which accompanied the reconstruction of Tennessee. Impartial suffrage is the remedy for the malady under which they are languishing. And for both North and South, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THE FUTURE OF GREAT NATIONS.

It is not very safe to write the history of nations in anticipation, or to give a programme of the grand performances of the future in which Empires, Kingdoms and States are to be the actors. Yet the future is a fair field for speculation on the destiny of nations, a field which there is in the sagacious mind, a strong proclivity to occupy. And besides speculation and conjecture, inductions worthy of consideration, and of practical utility for guidance, encouragement and caution, may be rationally drawn from the past history and present relations of governments, and applied with confidence to their future. Of both descriptions, the latter, however, preponderating, are the prospective views of a writer in the *Round Table*, leading him to the conclusion that the two great nations of the world, in the future, and not far in the future, are to be Russia on the Eastern Continent and the United States on the Western.

Russia is represented as having a settled faith in its own great destiny, to which its accumulative policy is practically conformed. It has an instinctive aspiration for wider boundaries, and steadfastly retains all the accessions of territory that it makes. The cession of its American possessions by treaty to the United States is the only exception to this policy, and this is regarded as significant of a purpose, in resigning all hold on the western continent, to employ its energies and wisdom the more sedulously on the eastern, where its empire now spreads over 2,000,000 square miles of European territory, which is more than half of the whole of Europe, and over immense domains in Asia. Internal strength has greatly increased within the country, and its external influence and aspirations insure to it an extension of domain and sway.

The direction that this may take and the distance to which it may reach are already, it is thought, foreshadowed by the policy of the Emperor. His movements have been toward India, and toward Turkey. The tentative operations have, as yet, been far more extensive and successful in the former direction than in the latter, but the mirage of Constantinople is still in the eye of the Czar, and the "sick man" is still an object of expectant interest with him. The Candia insurrection and the conflict of religions testify to the effectiveness of Russian influence in the Sultan's dominions.

Meantime, other European nations are exhibiting signs of weakness or of decline which cannot be mistaken. Especially does this appear in the contraction of territory, by the loss or change of foreign possessions. Spain and Portugal afford striking examples. France has had but dubious success in colonization policy. England has but a precarious hold on Canada and Australia, while its immense India territory is menaced by the extending power of Russia in that direction. Internal elements are by no means harmonious in her home empire, and her supreme sway on the ocean is irrecoverably lost, while, with unbounded wealth, her power of defense is an army that is but a small fraction of the armies of Europe.

Should the policy attributed to the Czar in view of events past and transpiring, be his real and fixed policy, we see not how it can fail to be successful in making the Northern Empire the great power of the Eastern Continent. It has, by position, as shown by the French campaign to Moscow, almost an immunity from danger without, while its growing power, in the directions which it has chosen, makes it a dangerous enemy to other nations. And with the strong inducements and proclivities presumed to exist, it is not likely that Russia will be disinclined to extend her power and dominion. Allied with Prussia, a united power would be created that could not be successfully withstood. Fears of such an alliance have already given it a conjectural existence in the mind of the French Emperor and of the English Ministry.

What Russia is to be, on the Eastern Continent, is reckoned but the counterpart of what shall be the destiny of the United States on the Western. One potent holder of territory on this continent has voluntarily relinquished possession. Others may follow the example. The ties between England and the Canada Dominion are attenuated by the late changes, and the attractions between the latter and our country are more direct and potent in consequence. In other directions the rivalship of nations is too inconsiderable to be noticed, since, though kept permanently distinct and separate, they are incapable of any available competition with the United States.

It is proper to notice, however, that in computing the future of nations and in reaching the conclusion already enunciated, we do not attribute either to the Government of Russia or to that of the people of the United States a grasping, unscrupulous and violent ambition. We speak of events as developed and developing in the ordinary course of things. The considerations of right are not to be understood as discarded from the policies, the diplomacy or the operations of either. And we can only say, in support of the theory that the great future of these two great nations is to be thus, that such seems to be the tendency of events, and so, to be the destiny marked out by the Providential ruler of nations.

TAKING, at par value, the *talk* of Democrats about the rights of the people and free Government, their position on the subject of loyalty and suffrage is inconsistent enough. From their nominal standpoint, which is most to be deprecated, the disfranchisement of unequivocally disloyal men, or that of true, earnest friends of the Government? The former was done in Tennessee, the latter in Kentucky. Yet, the former, the Democracy condemns, while it approves the latter. The Republican victory in Tennessee is the triumph of all the loyalty there is in the State, and the Democratic victory in Kentucky tramples under foot all the true Democracy and loyalty that the State embraces. It would be difficult to imagine a greater moral and political inconsistency than the Democrats North are guilty of in rejoicing over the Kentucky election and deploring the result in Tennessee; and it is but just to add, that rebels and the rebellion have made both States, and the politics of both, what they are.

IT is a matter of some surprise that the Democrats should take exceptions to a tenure of office bill, since the tenure of office is the *summum bonum* of their political aspirations. The creed of Fashion's votary is not more devoutly cherished—as well be out of the world as out of office.

THE TRUE COURSE.

With good sense and bad temper, the Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner* gives its Virginia readers some excellent advice. In substance it is what we have often, and much more amiably, given them, since our boys in blue got them out of the soldiering business, to wit: that they should set themselves about repairing, cultivating and improving their farms, getting by industry the means of paying their debts, improving and extending the facilities for education, etc., instead of trying to either govern, as in former times, or to destroy, according to its more recent attempt, the Federal Union.

In pressing upon its readers the propriety of attending to their material interests, especially in the department of agriculture, and of eschewing politics, the journal referred to does a wise and humane thing. The farming advantages of Virginia are very good, and its politics about as bad as they can be. Abstinence from these, together with a diligent use of those are, therefore, evidently prescribed by the logic of the condition, as well as by the Richmond paper. Both concur in demonstrating that "Virginia, in all the departments and branches of industry which constitute a prosperous State, needs reconstruction." We quote from the paper, which adds, "Vast plantations, capable of yielding thousands of bushels of all the cereal crops, besides hundreds of the finest cattle, are in almost every county either uncultivated or worked in the most imperfect and slovenly manner." That is the way to talk to people who have always gloried in their big plantations and left them to be scratched over by negro slaves. And this too, "Let education, scientific agriculture, State improvements, the mechanic arts and trade and commerce occupy our attention." True, the editor does not do what he recommends, but he recommends it well nevertheless, while he himself splashes about in the muddy pool of Virginia politics, with porcine delight.

While turning a sad look on affairs in Virginia—the present and the prospective—the editor of the *Enquirer* could not refrain, led by obvious associations, from glancing, also, at the past. This is his melancholy, though we fear not penitent, reflection:

> "And as our too lively interest in Federal politics has heretofore proved the curse of the State, may we not turn to our personal advantage, the very outrage which has placed us in the not inglorious category of Poland and Hungary?"

Yes, quite too lively an interest in Federal politics was taken when the election of a President was, in 1860, declared to be a just cause of war, and when in 1861 Virginia joined in conspiracy to overthrow the Federal Government. This is what has proved the curse of the State. And we quite agree with the writer of the above, that the more engrossed with business, honest business, and the more abstracted from such politics, the people of Virginia become, the better will be their prospects of reconstruction both political and material. It might, now that it is a free State, become the scene of a waxing instead of a waning prosperity, if its available labor were employed in developing its resources. And we hesitate not to indorse the counsel of the *Enquirer* thus far, although it is cumbered and half neutralized by ill temper and inconsistent action.

THE RODMAN GUN TRIAL.

Testing experiments of the RODMAN 15-inch gun, against targets representing English iron clads, were lately made on two occasions, at Shoeburyness, the British testing ground. The weight of shot, elevation of piece, distance, charge of powder, kind of powder, and effect on the target, are all given minutely. We need not repeat them, for the end we have in view. The telegraph, in anticipation of the details, by mail, announced the result as a complete success, placing the RODMAN gun above all competitors.

But the New York *Tribune*, either through a superficial consideration of the conditions of the testing experiments, or through an unfaltering favoritism towards the WIARD gun, comes to an entirely different conclusion. It even says, "These experiments leave little doubt that the RODMAN 15-inch, weighing nineteen and one-quarter tons, is far inferior to the English 9-inch, which weighs only twelve tons." It further expresses its opinion thus: "There are English guns, *it is said*, which will do as much execution at two hundred yards with shell, as the RODMAN can do at one hundred yards with solid steel projectiles." And again, that, in case we should—which heaven avert—ever come into actual conflict, "We should be blown out of the water before we had knocked a single hole in our enemy's hulls." This, certainly, is strong and plain enough for an opinion.

But on the contrary, the *Army and Navy Journal*, gives the English details of the testing, *in extenso*, adding comments and arguments, which lead us irresistibly to its conclusions in favor of the efficiency of the RODMAN 15-inch gun. And not this only, but they show that, to use its own words, "it was not apparently the object of the experiment to really show the tremendous power of the American gun." The principal points in the experiments to which exceptions are taken are these—that less than the usual charge of powder for these guns was used in the experiments; and that on the repetition of discharges a smaller instead of a larger quantity was used. Testing experiments on these guns were made at Fortress Monroe, with 100 pounds of powder, known as mammoth powder. In the English trial only 60 pounds were used of the same kind. Now, the usual charge for the 15-inch gun, in actual service, at short range, is 60 pounds of No. 7 *cannon* powder, which, according to the circular of the Navy Department issued for direction in the use of the RODMAN gun, is equivalent to at least 86 pounds of the mammoth powder.

In a succeeding experiment, instead of increasing the charge, the English artillerists used really a less force—50 pounds of "English powder," which, judging by the velocity produced, is weaker than our American cannon powder. So that in the experiment to test the highest capacity of the gun, they used a smaller charge than is used in the ordinary service of the gun, in action, at short range. As it was, however, the effect on the target was *great*, but had the experiment been with 100 pounds of mammoth, or with 60 pounds of the cannon powder used in our service, the targets used and any that represent the strongest ironclad vessels would have been smashed to pieces.

We fondly hope that no more serious trial of American guns on British iron, or *vice versa*, may ever be made; but should such a calamity to the world occur, next month, the British Government, we imagine, would scarcely be ready to adopt the sanguine conclusions of the *Tribune*, on the basis of last month's experiments at Shoeburyness, nor would it fail to hesitate on hazarding its 9-inch armaments in conflict with the RODMAN guns of 15-inches.

OUR Washington reports leave little or no room for doubting that Mr. JOHNSON has determined to do everything in his power to obstruct the reconstruction policy of Congress. To this end all the Department Commanders will be removed, and the power of the administration cast in opposition to the operation of the laws relating to reconstruction. Everything that has been developed of late, tends to confirm this view of Mr. JOHNSON's intention. If the country does not find itself speedily plunged in a crisis, it will not be on account of the efforts of the man who unfortunately occupies the White House.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to say, what more than one hundred times we have said, how important it is that the representatives in the next Legislature from Allegheny county should be composed of men of no doubtful position on the Railroad question. The writer maintains that on important occasions our representatives have not been a unit at heart, but that some of them have been committed to adverse interests. Be this as it may, the time has come when our representatives at Harrisburg should be men who will serve the interests of their constituents, and yield to no adverse influence.

TRADE PROSPECT.

We are assured that in the great centers of business the indications for activity are favorable. Both buyers and sellers have been and are likely to be too cautious to permit anything like speculation or undue excitement. The stock of imported goods on hand is represented to be light, and not more than sufficient to supply the demand. It may be fairly inferred that prices will be well sustained. The New England mills having either temporarily suspended or reduced to short time, there is no prospect that the market will be over-supplied, and fair competition as well as well-sustained prices is confidently expected. Of the future, the New York *Commercial Bulletin* says:

> "With respect to the probable demand for the fall and winter trade, we find that the indications are satisfactory. The country is generally as bare of merchandise as the grain markets were at the opening of harvest. Notwithstanding the manifestations of extravagance by certain classes, the people generally have been very economical. They have purchased sparingly, and only to supply pressing demands for consumption. It may be questioned whether the American people, during this generation at least, were ever so poorly supplied with articles of convenience and luxury. It was a knowledge of this fact that led to the extensive preparations for a large spring trade, which resulted so disastrously to the parties concerned. Consumers now require as much, if not more, goods than ever, but they are in a far better condition to supply their wants. The favorable condition of the harvests everywhere secure them the means of supplying all moderate demands. The present indications, therefore, fully warrant the anticipation that there will be a good demand for Southern and Western consumption. The activity of former prosperous seasons is not to be looked for; but there is nothing to warrant the gloom and apprehension that seems to prevail in certain circles."

AS A rule we are justified in judging a man by the company he keeps. To some extent we are justified in judging him by the company affected by his intimate associates and particular friends. Estimated by this standard the proclivities of President JOHNSON and his recognized newspaper supporters to cultivate the bitter enemies of the country as it has been purified in the crucible of war, and to insult and contemn those who have sustained with the sword and pen the great principles of regenerated nationality, assume an aspect which grows graver and more grave with the developments of every day. The contrast between the manner of Mr. JOHNSON's treatment of men of known loyalty during his Western swing around the circle and his intercourse with half-reconstructed rebels during his later trip South were sufficiently marked and disgraceful. Intimations of what he intends to do between now and the assembling of Congress are the shadows of probable coming events that threaten to be fraught with humiliation and danger; while every little current out-cropping of his pestilent policy seems to blossom into a species of poisonous irritation which, to the true patriotic sense of the people, is rapidly becoming past endurance. As their master plays, so, of course, his journalistic organs join in unison. Most of them are very insignificant and weak and wheezy, it is true; but still the strains they utter indicate pretty reliably the score which their leader has marked out for them to follow. Thus, for instance, when we find the little Johnsonian barrel organ, published somewhere in this city, grinding out in its asthmatic manner pœans of gratulatory exultation over a recent article from that most virulent and cantankerous of sheets, the Memphis *Avalanche*, wherein Congress is shamelessly vilified and an accidental President urged to assume the prerogatives of a dictator,—when we find this, we have no hesitation in saying that the source from which it obtains its inspiration will bear watching. The organ in question, so far as its own influence goes, may not be worth a straw; but, putting it, for the sake of argument, at that valuation, we all know that straws show which way the wind blows, and, in this case, we have reason to believe, correctly. We must confess that we shall feel a great deal easier about the direction public affairs are likely to take when the Senate is once more in session.

MR. JOHNSON, having succeeded in getting Mr. STANTON out of the Cabinet, will probably rest from his labors for a time. So long as the department is administered by General GRANT, the country is not liable to receive any detriment. The rumor which connects General STEEDMAN with the affair as the successor of Mr. STANTON cannot prove true before several "impediments" are removed—the principal of them being the United States Senate. Mr. STANTON being "suspended" only, the question of his successor is not yet in order, nor will it be before he is fully disposed of, which will not be till the Senate has acted. All this affair comes from the fact that Mr. STANTON continued to resist Mr. JOHNSON in his efforts to defeat the will of Congress, as indicated by its laws. The examination which the Senate will be called on to make, will set this forth in the very clearest light. Under such circumstances, we conclude the question is likely to be, which is deserving of suspension, Mr. STANTON or Mr. JOHNSON? When a man goes into court, he takes his chances as to all the facts. Mr. JOHNSON by suspending Mr. STANTON has opened the door of inquiry as to himself. And Congress will not hesitate to do its duty.

WE cannot account, except upon the ground of passion or custom, for the zeal and conspicuity with which religious attendance is given to the convicted murderer on the gallows, and especially for the weight and importance attached to his expressions of religious experience. We do not often hear of such gatherings of "spiritual advisers" around the beds of abandoned characters dying of disease, nor are their late professions or ecstacies deemed suitable for display in the columns of the newspapers. The moral effect of the ostentation, however well intended, is far from good. It has become to be regarded as little else than a dramatic performance, while to those of another class, it in a degree veils the infamy of the horrid crime and punishment, and throws a celestial light and attraction around the murderer's doom. By all means should christian benevolence endeavor to prepare the wretched and guilty criminal for his awful death; but let not an injudicious ostentation, either of its offices or their results, present the scaffold of the murderer as the scene and the assurance of spiritual ecstacies.

GOVERNOR PIERPONT lately indorsed an appeal for aid from the North in building a Methodist church with a statement that the Southern pulpit is disloyal, encourages rebel sentiments and cherishes the hope of restoring the lost cause. A number of the clergymen in Richmond publish a denial of all the allegations, or what is intended as a denial. But the qualifications with which they accompany it make it a denial of what the Governor did not assert. By the "pulpit" he means the clergy, embracing, as the term usually does, the ministers of religion, the profession, or their ordinary, habitual, every day speech and demeanor. The denial of disloyalty is restricted to their pulpit exercises, their official services, their ministerial duties. They say we have "adhered strictly and constantly to our ecclesiastical functions, and have studiously avoided all complications of our pulpit with the political issues of the day." The very same claim was set up by the same men, while the war was raging. In their present disclaimer of pulpit disloyalty, they make no pretensions to personal loyalty, nor do they express the slightest regard for the Government of the United States.

ALIASES are notoriously suspicious, but for purposes of roguery they are no doubt highly convenient. This was illustrated lately in Kentucky, where a party was known, variously, as Democratic, Conservative and Rebel. The *alias* is not often expressed, but is usually understood, and names used according to circumstances. Three names for a party that has but one principle—the Vicar of Bray principle—is rather a liberal allowance.

THE Chicago *Journal* quotes our paragraph, calling attention to the fact that no Pittsburgh paper could be found in a Chicago Reading-Room, and comments thereon as follows:

> The city of Pittsburgh ought certainly to be represented in the reading-rooms of Chicago, and especially by the COMMERCIAL, which is not only the leading paper of the Iron City, but one of the very best general newspapers in the United States, and would grace every reading room in Christendom.

THAT FORGERY.

The old saying that a falsehood will travel ever so many leagues while truth is putting on its boots, is being illustrated anew in the case of the forgery paraded in all the Democratic papers in this State. It consists in a pretended extract from the Salem, Massachusetts, *Journal*, calculated, wherever believed, to prejudice the people of Pennsylvania against Judge WILLIAMS. Although it has been shown that there is no such paper in existence as the one named, and although the forgery has been fastened upon a vile copperhead sheet at the Capitol, it still travels by every description of Democratic conveyance, and no doubt is destined to travel in those benighted regions where the truth seldom penetrates, and where, as a consequence, the Democratic vote is heaviest. But among the enlightened portions of that party, such a coinage will not only have no effect adverse to our candidate, but will gain him strength. With candid and decent men lying and forgery are not a safe reliance wherewith to achieve a good purpose; but it can be relied on to bring confusion upon the heads of those against whom it is proved. And so will it be in this instance—the forgery will work the greatest injury to the perpetrators.

THE Louisville (Ky.) *Journal*, of a late date, says:

> We don't wish to see any discussions at present in regard to the question of the Presidency. Yet events are undoubtedly destined to occur before spring, events which must exert a vast and controlling influence upon the decision of that question. Perhaps we shall not have another Presidential election. Nobody knows whether we shall or not. It seemed incomparably more unlikely at the close of the war that such a condition of things as now exists would be brought about in a brief period than it now does that the last Presidential election in the United States will remain the last forever.

If Kentucky were to have her way, there might be some reason for the doleful forebodings of the *Journal*. In a perfectly demoralized condition herself, with a majority of her population thoroughly rebellious against the government, Kentucky, looking inwardly, sees not what is likely to happen, but what might be predicted were she supreme. Let her cease to be exercised by fears for the United States, and look to herself, who alone has anything to fear from the wheels of progress. On her soil the lost cause flourishes, and in her devotion to the old slavery ideas she is an "impediment," for the removal of which the spirit of age will speedily carry out. Therefore her concern should be for herself, not for others whose power and duty it is to mold her destiny if she will not do it herself.

A RATHER equivocal species of gratulation is that with which the *Nation* welcomes the introduction of the American element of African descent into the arena of politics. It says: "We look to the blacks for the best type of politicians—those who are born such—fluent of speech, all things to all men, sympathetic, magnetic, adroit. * * * The first efforts of the blacks in political oratory will be watched with curiosity, and we are certain will not disappoint. The camp meeting style is already well adapted to party gatherings, but when infused with the unrestrained humor of the plantation it promises to be almost irresistible." If these be the qualities that constitute in the opinion of the *Nation*, the "best type of politicians," we are afraid that that very able and usually sensible hebdomadal does not hold the class in its very highest estimation. The compliment to our colored brethren will be regarded by many of them as somewhat sinister, or, as it is called in the vernacular, left-handed.

IF ever there was a party that had need to utter the deprecating cry, "Save me from my friends," it is the Democratic party in its present shape and condition. Leading and conspicuous men have been its utter ruin, and the only policy that can be safely followed now is to keep them from being conspicuous although admitting their lead and headship. HARRIS, of Maryland, WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, BRIGHT, SAULSBURY, ETHERIDGE and all that class, although head men, whose sentiments and opinions are current in the party, yet have to be kept under a statute of seclusion lest their appearance should bring odium on the party. If the party would give its principles as profound a burial as they give the oracles from whom they derived them, its fortunes and fame might be re-established on something like its ancient foundations. But of this there is no hope. So, principles, leaders and party have to be kept down, in a state of salutary impotence by the Republican party.

THE experiments on petroleum, as fuel for the generating of steam, should be pressed with all the energy possible. Thus far they have been highly encouraging, giving almost assurance of success. The introduction of the article into use, for the purposes indicated, would immediately add millions of dollars to the wealth of Pennsylvania, and give a new and permanent impulse to the interests of the oil trade. Experiments should be making everywhere to render available the results already achieved, and to make improvements upon them. With success almost attained, apathy under delay is surprising. If oil fuel should be as expensive as coal—which in distant places it will not on account of transportation—it will be for many purposes more convenient. Besides, the use of it will open and enlarge new fields of enterprise, and develop resources and wealth which lie unproductive, for the reason that they are too abundant for the present demand.

THE promulgation of the decree of extermination against the Indians appears not so much to have intimidated the savages as to have reacted injuriously upon the white frontier settlers and travelers. The Indians, whether they have heard of the benevolent intentions toward them or not, appear to be more active, bold and successful in murdering and stealing than at any previous period. If the war on the plains takes the character and shows the results of other wars with the Indians, the death of each red man will cost the life of four or five white men. In view of the history of the past, and of the present costly and life-wasting strife, we look anxiously for the treaty negotiations of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose. All we want of the Indians is good behavior. That secured, they are neither a danger nor a burden to any body. And if that can be secured by treaty, let it be satisfactory.

THERE is the smouldering fire of fight in the hearts of reconstructed rebels yet—the kind of fire that KEAN used to throw into the impotent ferocity of RICHARD's last convulsive effort to strike at RICHMOND. The Memphis *Avalanche*, for example, spitting out its bitter venom on the subject of the late election in Tennessee, exhorts its readers first to weep, then to dry their tears, to "open their proud hearts to action" and not to be afraid. It recommends a resort to the weapons that gave Kansas and Nebraska to the Radical. It is well this *Avalanche* has lost the impetus it once had, and that the thunder with which it used to terrify the weak-kneed has ceased to roar. It is but a small lump of rather heavy dirt now, which its conductors have to push up hill, instead of an overwhelming mass rolling with irresistible power down the mountain side.

THE reason assigned by an English paper for the expensive and brilliant reception given to the Turkish Sultan, although not essentially different from what might be given for much of private hospitality, indicate the single eye of Britain to financial ends. The Sultan is the ruler of over thirty millions of people, with many of whom, it is intimated, "we have business relations." These business relations are those of trade and commerce. Again, the Sultan, as a devout and influential Moslem and perhaps an occasional visitor to Mecca, might exert a friendly office, for his English entertainers, among the vast number of Mahommedans resorting thither, and so, extend the outflowing circle of his conciliatory influence to the immense Mohammedan population of British India. We do not know whether this reasoning is correct, but such as it is, an English paper is entitled to the credit of it.

The strike of the printers in the offices of the *Post, Free Press* and *Tribune*, in Detroit, continues. No disposition is evinced on either side to give way.

Jeff. Davis Catches It.

J. Davis, once styled President of the so-called Confederate States, is said to have lately received a severe snubbing, supervening in an application to the person of his hopeful son and heir of a vigorously handled birch. His house in Montreal is next door to that of a merchant, whom Providence has blessed with a wife of Scottish nativity, and more than average strength of mind and muscle. The merchant took considerable interest in his garden, wherein flowers and fruits of the earth blossomed and ripened in luxuriant abundance. The temptation was too great for Davis junior, who had, no doubt, in happier days at Richmond, "heard of raids and longed to follow in the wake of those," who, like Imboden, McCausland and others of his father's chosen chieftains, had erstwhile devastated the fertile fields of Maryland and Pennsylvania. With this or some such idea in his head he contracted a cheerful habit of scaling the fence that divided the parental patch of floral and horticulture from that of their neighbor, and helped himself to nosegays and the luscious berries of the season without stint, at the same time destroying, military fashion, a great deal more than he used. One day the Caledonian lady caught him *in flagrante delicto* and forthwith proceeded to administer to the youthful depredator such a castigation as should serve him for a preventive warning in the future. Davis Junior ran howling to his Ma. His Ma hearing his grevious tale insisted on the family dignity being asserted by his Pa. Pa undertook the assertion, and threatened the merchant's wife with arrest, whereupon—so rumor has it—she replied with the following stinging rejoinder:

> "Arrested? Just try that. I suppose ye think you're in the Confederacy and still President of it. You'd put me in prison, would ye? Hoo did ye like it yersel'—it's no sae lang sine ye got oot? Weel, you're a pretty man to talk of arresting onybody—just after ye escaped the halter wi' the skin o' yer teeth."

Simultaneously with the explosion of the final shot of this volley, a door was heard to slam violently and an individual resembling "our President," as silly Southern papers still delight to call him, was observed retreating in anything but good order. Jeff. is said to be not very popular in Canada, even among those who once professed to be his warmest admirers.

THE Darwinian theory that man is only a superior development of the ourang outang, the Huxley doctrine that there are some connecting links between humanity and the gorilla, and a favorite Hibernian assertion that "a nagur is nothin but a monkey, onyhow," have all been rendered liable to controversion through recent investigations made by Professor Bischaff, of the University of Munich. He has lately been conducting an extensive series of experiments on the skulls and other portions of the anatomy of the more intellectual members of the ape family, and he positively declares there is no reason whatever to suppose there is any similarity of origin between the two; that there are no "connecting links" at all, and that neither scientific philosophers nor a dismayed public need bother themselves upon the subject any further. For this relief we tender to the learned Professor much thanks.

IT has been thought, that the destruction of life in the war would show terribly in the next census. But, if all the country were like Milledgeville, Georgia, and its vicinity, population would be replenished to such a degree, that the depletion of the war would hardly be noticeable. Within a short time past the neighborhood mentioned has had no less than eight pair of twins added to its infant population, and in one of the cases a supernumary third attendant. One family is mentioned in which the wedded love of only two years standing is crowned with *four* pledges—one vouchsafed a year ago, and the other three together, but lately—all doing well, we ought to add, according to the accounts.

A PROFESSOR in a New England College having discovered that the students regarded him as aristocratic in his notions, because he was never seen to eject his saliva after the manner so universal and popular in this country, concluded that he would sacrifice his own inclination and sense of propriety by occasionally expectorating. He stated the fact to a friend seriously and with no idea of joking himself or of being the cause of a joke in others. It was certainly very accommodating of him; but did he, when he made the concession, reflect that he must not *expect to rate* among gentlemen as he did before?

A WRITER in the *Memorial Diplomatique* lays stress on the fact that no written official confirmation of Maximilian's execution has been received. He says: "The Austrian Government is, therefore, entirely without written judicial proofs of the death of the Emperor of Mexico, and the English Government and that of the United States are in a similar position." And this, he avers, explains the reason Lord Derby begged Lord Redcliff to withdraw the motion for an address of condolence to the Queen, and why no communication has been made to Carlotta.

A SPECIAL and zealous champion of the white race in the South, thus gently expresses his aspirations. We ought to formally introduce this amiable specimen of the "Heaven-born"—he is the editor of the Jackson (Mississippi) *Democrat*, a gentleman, of course, and one of unmistakable Southern instincts. Let us be thankful that in his horror of colors he forgot to embrace the Yankees in his sweeping ban. He says:

> "The negroes must be deported or *exterminated!* All the devil-begotten imps of darkness, whether black or brown, whether Negroes or Indians, whether Mestizos or mulattoes, should at once be dismissed, and that for ever, *from the cars, from the sight, and from the thoughts of the Heaven born whites.*"

OF course St. Louis cannot let pass the arrest of a dozen or more of Chicago grain dealers on 'Change, without giving its rival a dig. The *Democrat* does it thus:

> Everybody knew that most of Chicago business was gambling; but very few people expected a confession of the truth or the arrest of the gamblers. Naturally, the arrest of some of her enterprising grain dealers for selling "short" causes considerable excitement in that city. Other business men begin to ask "if these dealers are to be 'pulled,' when will my turn come?" Perhaps the large stories of Chicago grain operators find a reasonable explanation in this phenomenon. It is easy to sell what one has not got—and to sell a great deal of it too. The question now is, how much of Chicago's boasted business is real, and how much is merely selling "short."

"A LULL in politics"—a respite to be longed for, one would suppose, by the Pittsburgh *Post*, which has been keeping up a little thunder gust of its own for weeks past. A lull in politics in that quarter, would be literally a *wind*-fall, in the *Post* itself, to say nothing of what it would be to its readers. The latest south-wind, issuing from the corner of Wood street, is the entire exoneration of the Andersonville prison murderers from all blame, accompanied by a shower of sympathetic tears for poor Wirz.

THE election for Chief of the Cherokee Nation for the coming four years, which occurred at Fort Gibson, on the 5th, resulted in a large majority for Lewis Downing, over William P. Ross, the present incumbent. Both the Northern and Southern Cherokees voted for Downing. He is called a full blood, and is said to favor the sectionizing of the lands in the nation, and to encourage other public enterprises. The Rosses have evidently lost their power in the nation.

IT has been discovered that some ridiculous blue-law fanatic in the Connecticut Legislature last session introduced a bill to prohibit the growth, use or manufacture of tobacco, one of the principal and most profitable products of the State. His fellow members—nine-tenths of whom probably had a quid in their mouths or a cigar in their pockets at the time—promptly laid it over. It will undoubtedly end in smoke.

MOST of the counsel and no small share of the plans for the handling of the Indians on the Western plains, slur over the main difficulty of the case—that of getting them into our hands and subject to our handling. Whether it is recommended to colonize them on reservations, to subsidize them with presents as heretofore, or to supply them all with graves by a relentless extermination, the projects greatly resemble the simple and easy method of catching birds—by sprinkling salt on their tails.

BASE BALL is getting its phrases into the language. This is not strange, as many of the rising race have it constantly on their tongues. One of its enthusiastic votaries has his mental associations so saturated with it that he finds, in the parable of the ten lepers, an allusion to the game in question, "Where are the nine?" The nine, in that connection, do not shed much credit on the game, for they were a thankless, heartless set.

THAT the Tennessee election is a victory for amnesty, is supported by the probable assertion that at least 20,000 colored votes were not polled, because of rebel threats and the want of polling places. It is estimated that even if no rebels had been disfranchised Brownlow would have been elected. The Republicans of Tennessee understand that a wise and generous amnesty cannot return the State to rebel rule, while many of the disfranchised will join the Republican ranks.

The Liverpool *Albion* is responsible for the following story: "A rather amusing circumstance was connected with the supper to the Belgian officers in the Prince of Wales's room. The value of the plate on the table was £25,000, and it had been lent by Hancock, and other eminent silversmiths. The question was how to preserve it. The matter was effected by having the company waited on by detectives dressed up as waiters. Nearly every attendant was a police officer in disguise."

LATE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Who and What Triumphed.

The Democratic papers throughout the North are rejoicing at the result of the recent Kentucky election. This is perfectly proper and anything else would be unnatural. The reader will readily understand this when he has perused the following from the Franklin, (Ky.) *Commonwealth:*

> The State election of Monday last has resulted, as was anticipated, in a large majority for Helm and those associated with him on the Democratic ticket. The persons chosen in the counties for Representatives are also, with but comparatively few exceptions, identified with the Democracy of strictest sect. It may be well for careful and prudent men to reflect upon this demonstration of Kentucky politics, and consider dispassionately what is its exact meaning.
>
> We imagine that we will not be suspected of rancor when we make the following assertions. They are so widely known, that it would be "painting the lily" to accumulate proofs:
>
> 1st. John L. Helm, Governor elect, was, during the entire war of rebellion, an undisguised sympathizer with the Confederates. He was more than once arrested by Sherman and Rousseau, and more than once engaged in open or covert schemes, which looked solely to the benefit of the Rebel Confederacy. He has not during all the long and weary years of war breathed one patriotic aspiration for the national triumph.
>
> 2d. John W. Stevenson, Lieutenant Governor elect, has uniformly adhered to the Calhoun school of politics. He has been a true believer in the doctrines of States' Rights, in their broadest and most dangerous interpretation, and an undeviating adherent of John C. Breckinridge. His fealty to the lost cause is beyond question.
>
> 3d. John Rodman, Attorney General elect, raised a regiment for service in the Confederate army, and left Kentucky with Bragg, in 1862. We have not at hand the details of his military service; but it will not be denied that his heart and soul were in the Confederate cause.
>
> 4th. D. Howard Smith, Auditor of State elect, was Colonel of a regiment of Confederate cavalry, and served in the rebel army during the entire war.
>
> 5th. James W. Tate, of Frankfort, Treasurer elect, was during the entire war a partizan of the rebellion. The fact is known to every citizen of this place and needs no elaboration.
>
> 6th. Z. N. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction elect, has always and notoriously held kindly and hopeful views for the Southern Confederacy.
>
> 7. James A. Dawson, Register of the State Land Office, elect, was for a brief space an acting Lieutenant in the Union army. His entire term of Union military duty did not aggregate the number of days employed in the late canvass. Mr. Dawson has been charged with having expressed regret that he ever wore the blue. We have never heard him use the expression—in fact, he has denied it; but his most active energies have, for two years, been used in league with those whom Mr. Dawson knew to be unblushing traitors. We think we might safely state that Mr. Dawson would have preferred seeing the South succeed, to witnessing the incidental overthrow of slavery, in the triumph of the Nation.
>
> Such is a list of candidates which a majority of the people of Kentucky have, at a free poll, elevated to office. The people of the nation are authorized to judge of the populace by their representative men. It is a fair inference that these gentlemen, strung on the cord of a common sympathy for the rebellion, are to be considered the rosary of the Democratic church in Kentucky. Such is our honest belief. Such will be the judgment of all calm minded men.
>
> What, then, is the practical inference? It is that the "lost cause" is found again in Kentucky. That the majority that flinched from shot and shell, are now bold in mere treasonable indorsement. The hands that feared to assault the armed Republic, are swift (the danger of life and money past) to become accessories after the fact. The pith of the moral is that Kentucky would to-morrow hail with applause, (not by any means with material aid,) a counter-revolution, which would eject Congress from its power and transfer the Federal rule to John C. Breckinridge, Jesse D. Bright, and Isham G. Harris.
>
> The election of Monday last is a demonstration. Practically, it indorses rebellion. Politically, it insures a Republican triumph in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, by greatly increased majorities.

"POOR CARLOTTA."

She is Said to Have Been Poisoned in Mexico.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique, July 30.]

If we can trust a letter from Trieste, written by a person worthy of confidence, the suspicion that the Empress Carlotta had been poisoned before returning to Europe no longer appears to be a mere hazard. The practical eye of so able a practitioner as Dr. Bulkens was struck with the abnormal symptoms of the august patient.

However violent and painful may have been the emotions which the Empress has experienced since her departure from Mexico, they could not, according to the laws of pathology, be the only cause of the mental exaltations and moral prostrations which alternately succeed each other, and seem to defy the resources of science. It is certain that in the month of July, 1866, her Majesty, after having embarked at Vera Cruz, was seized with a sleeplessness occasioned by a flow of blood to the head, and which continued during the whole voyage. Since then symptoms have been constantly remarked indicating a profound alteration in the blood, which, from her Majesty's youth and robust constitution, cannot possibly be explained otherwise than by the pernicious action of a physical agent. Everything therefore tends to the belief that some subtile poison had been administered to the Empress by the traitors by whom the Court of Chapultepec was only too closely surrounded, and that her Majesty in leaving Mexico carried with her the germ of the frightful mala by which broke out on the 4th of October following at Rome. In fact a few days after the departure of the Empress certain American journals, probably initiated into the terrible mystery, pretended that during the transit from Mexico to the port of embarkation her Majesty had given manifest signs of mental alienation; that news, then premature, was to be verified a few months later. The Empress herself instinctively suspected the truth; for as soon as her mental faculties began to be troubled she was beset with the idea that she had been poisoned, and she still remains under the influence of that conviction.

Our correspondent terminates his letter by announcing that the royal patient is going to be submitted to a treatment calculated at the same time to calm her mind and neutralize the effects of the alteration of her blood; and if, as Dr. Bulkens hopes, this treatment succeeds, a cure, slow without doubt, is still possible.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Boorie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, and *a legal tender*, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February*, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, in which is the following:

> "Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

Excitement in Schuylkill County.

The people in Schuylkill county are in a whirlpool of excitement over the nomination of a State Senator, which event takes place in the course of ten days. There are three candidates before the Democratic party, though the contest has narrowed down to two—Mr. Wm. M. Randall, of North Manheim, the present incumbent, and Bernard Reilly of Pottsville. The former, at the last session of the Legislature was a determined opponent of the bill giving the Reading Railroad company the right to buy and sell coal, and to lease any colliery with the intention of working it. It is said that mainly through his exertion that bill was defeated. Since that time Mr. Bernard Reilly, a contractor on the Reading road, has announced himself a candidate for the position of Senator. The canvass has fairly opened, and the most intense excitement prevails throughout the entire county. It may be said that the fight is now between the coal operators and miners and the Reading Railroad Company. A series of meetings, to take place in every section of the county, have been arranged, at which prominent gentlemen will make addresses.

PATENTS ISSUED.—The following patents have been issued to persons in Western Pennsylvania for the week ending August 6th, each bearing that date:

John R. Bridges, of Pittsburgh, assignor to self and G. O. Faucett, of same place, for improvement in making nuts.

F. A. Cramblite, of Petroleum Center, assignor to self and Joseph R. Dickey, for improvement in pump cistern.

Samuel L. Heisey, of West Donegal, for cultivators.

James McLaughlin and Charles W. Jones, of Duncannon, assignor to selves and William C. King, of same place, for improved railroad switch.

Henry and Charles Jarecki, of Erie, for improvement in steam engine lubricator.

P. Hayden, of Pittsburgh, for improved brick machine.

Philo H. Munson, of Franklin, for improved washing machine.

James Trees, of Greensburg, for improvement in hose nozzles; for improvement in water pipes.

John E. Wootten, of Cressita, for improvement in rivets.

Reissues—W. W. Grier and R. H. Boyd, of Hulton, for improved machine for making augurs. Patented May 22, 1866.

Edsell Tortman, of Columbus, for improvement in horse power. Patented August 6th, 1867.

Design—Edward Ditbridge, of Pittsburgh, for a design for a lamp chimney; also, for a reflector.

AN AFRICAN SCHOLAR AND PHILOSOPHER.

A Negro Who Knows Half a Dozen Languages.

A Remarkable Character.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 2, 1867.

"You must see Said," observed one of the officers of the garrison, as we were out riding together the other evening.

"And who is Said?" Which query drew from my companion a strange story of a learned negro of that name who lives on one of the sea islands, and whom my friend represented as a marvel of linguistic accomplishment, almost rivaling Mezzofanti himself. He could speak and read and write, 'twas said, a dozen or a score of languages, and knew their literature, and was deep in the philosophies.

Of course, my curiosity was piqued, and I had soon the means of gratifying it, for that accomplished gentleman, Doctor Sim, (during the war medical director of Sickles's corps,) on whose plantation Said lives, was good enough to send down to the plantation for him, and I had the black pundit with me in my room for a whole forenoon. I found him a truly remarkable personage, with a story that deserves more than a newspaper paragraph, which is all I can give it.

Said is a native African, having been born in the Kingdom of Bornou, in Soodan, Central Africa, and is now about thirty years of age. He has the thoroughly marked African type of face and skull, with wooly hair and black skin, and he shows the savage aspect the more pronouncedly from the fact that his face is covered with the tribal marks. These are not of the nature of tatooing, but consist of incisions in the skin, (or perhaps rather excisions out of the skin,) made in early childhood. One of these marks, drawn from the top of the forehead to the tip of the nose, is, I remember, noticed by Barth as the blazon of the superior caste, and this sign Said bears prominently on his countenance. In person he is of medium height; his gait is shambling, his look shy and sad. He is not in the least communicative or disposed to exploit himself, but must be drawn out by sympathy and gentle confidence. Here are some few points in his life:

Said, as I have noticed, was born in the capital of Bornou, which is a kingdom possessing some few rudiments of civilization, and inhabited by a people who profess Mohammedanism. His father was a *Katsala*, or cavalry chief, in the army of the King of Bornou, and was killed in one of the wars with a neighboring nation while Said was a child. Said remembers to have frequently seen the traveler, Barth, who lived at the capital of the King Alkamaneh, and he describes that author's work on Central Africa as being, so far as his experience goes, very accurate. Well, one day, when the lad was about fourteen years of age, he was captured while out hunting in the woods with some boyish companions, by a party of Bedouins, and carried to Tripoli, where he was sold to a trader, who sent him to Constantinople. Here he became pipe-cleaner to Reschid Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs. After some years spent in this way the Pasha, in 1852, transferred him (he does not know the circumstances under which it came about) to Prince Menzikoff, then Russian Minister Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte. About this time the Russian war broke out, upon which Prince Menzikoff went first to Odessa and then to St. Petersburg, taking with him Said, who remained in his service in different parts of Russia for two years. The Prince then transferred him to his son, who at this time went to make the grand tour. In the capacity of valet to the Prince's son, Said had an opportunity of visiting almost every country in Europe, and in Germany, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, &c., he spent the intervening years up to 1859, when he came to America. He landed in New York, and then went to Hayti, about which country he conceived a great curiosity while in Europe, but he soon returned to the United States. In 1863 he entered the military service as a volunteer in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, a colored regiment. With his regiment he came to North Carolina and remained until the close of the war, but, being then left without employment and without means, he was forced to hire himself out as a plantation hand. In this condition Dr. Sim found him last year, when he took the plantation, which is on St. Andrew's Island, and, being touched by his story the Doctor got him up a small school, which he is now teaching.

This little story of his journeyings will explain the *opportunity* afforded him of learning different languages, which is the accomplishment that brought him to the notice of those who mentioned him to me. I suppose he must have in addition an innate linguistic capacity; and, what with this natural aptitude joined to his opportunities, he has certainly made himself a remarkable philologist. Remarkable it would be in even the most cultured of Caucasians, but still more so in one who bears on his black visage the symbols of his savage race. For he knows, in addition to English, and his native tongue, Arabic, Turkish, Russian, Hebrew, Greek, German, French and Italian—some more perfectly than others, but, in most cases, so that he can read and write and speak them with ease and accuracy. Nor is it merely a parrot-like faculty of imitation, for he has deep perception of their genius and affinities, and in some instances a fair, in others, a profound acquaintance with their literature.

The native tongue of the people of Bornou is called Kanouri; but those of some education all learn Arabic, and that language Said acquired while yet a boy. He says that his nation has a considerable manuscript literature written in the Arabic. While in Constantinople he became perfectly familiar with Turkish, and during his service with Prince Menzikoff in Russia he acquired the Russian. Then when he came to travel over the different countries of Europe with the Prince's son, he made himself acquainted with the language of each. But what is remarkable is that in the acquisition of every language he was self-taught. After picking up what he could orally, it was his habit to get a grammar and vocabulary, and thus perfect himself. In this way he taught himself German, French and Italian. English he first learnt on the Continent by the use of a polyglot French, German, and English vocabulary, and though he afterwards resided in England, his mode of speaking our language shows, in a slight accent, his Continental training. His latest linguistic acquisition is the Hebrew. Having a few months ago expressed a great desire to study that tongue, some of his friends provided him with a grammar, dictionary, and Bible, with which he has since been diligently at work, and his progress has been very remarkable. One of his acquaintance recently picked up at a bookstall a work in a strange character, and fancying it to be Hebrew, he submitted it to Said, but the latter perceived it to be Aramaic, and such was his knowledge of the genius of the Semitic tongue, derived from his studies in Hebrew and Arabic, that he was able readily to make out its general sense.

While in the army Said fell in with some of the books of Swedenborg, and the reading of these made a complete transformation in his inner nature. Gifted with those subtle intuitions which some of the Melanic races show, he found that the divinations of the Swedish seer responded to all that was most intimate in his spiritual being. He became an ardent disciple of the founder of the New Church. He found the affirmation of Swedenborg's doctrines not in any mere external authority, but in his inner consciousness, in his own profoundest experiences. He "*knows* that Swedenborg is right," and he told me, with a modest awe, that he "sees the spiritual world much more clearly than the natural world" relating in illustration many visions similar to those of Swedenborg. After he had undergone what he calls the "process of regeneration," he discovered that all his intellectual tastes had changed. He was formerly very fond of miscellaneous literature, in France had read all the novelists. But he now thinks he will never more be interested in anything but Swedenborg's books. He has read them all except the scientific works, (the *Animal Kingdom* and the *Economy of the Animal Kingdom*,) which he expressed himself very anxious to see.

I have already mentioned that Said is teaching school down on one of the sea islands. In this I am told he has been wonderfully successful. Even adult and aged blacks learn to read with marvelous rapidity under his tuition, which is novel in its character and adapted to the race, which he claims to be largely intuitional and to be reached by the deductive rather than the inductive method. From the list of registers published the other day I observe that General Sickles has appointed him on the Board for the Parish in which he lives. I had from him many interesting views regarding the negroes of the sea islands, who, from their long segregation and absence of contact with the civilized whites, are certainly of a much lower and even different type from what one commonly finds throughout the South. He says that in many respects they are lower in the scale of civilization than the native Africans. He has some misgivings as to the workings of universal suffrage among them, and thinks it would at least have been well to have required an educational qualification. When I asked him what the negro religion meant, he replied that so far as he could see there is "nothing spiritual about it—it is mainly animal magnetism or a morbid condition of the nerves."

I might extend this account out in many interesting details, but let these suffice. If you remember, the Abbe Gregoire, last century, published a work on famous negroes. I think Said well deserves to figure in the catalogue of *Les Noires Celebres*.—*N. Y. Times.*

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF PEACHES.—Sixteen car loads of peaches from here and stations below were shipped to Chicago on Wednesday. The train contained about 16,000 boxes. One of the new refrigerator cars was in the train. It was opened here to put in a fresh supply of ice, and the inside was as cool and fresh as an ice-house. It is claimed that peaches can be shipped to New York in good condition in this car. In addition to the quantity shipped to Chicago the same day, there were four car loads sent up the main line, and one car load sent from here by express to Chicago, and one up the main line. The active season is just commencing. What it will be in two or three weeks if facilities are offered for handling the fruit promptly by the railroad company we can hardly conceive.—*Centralia (Ill.) Sentinel, 8th.*

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Rev. Henry Wendt, the Superintendent of the Lutheran Orphan's Home, at Germantown, has been sent to jail in default of ten thousand dollars bail for committing rape upon fifteen of the inmates, ranging in age from eight to eighteen years. This reverend scoundrel will no doubt serve out the rest of his life at hard labor in the Penitentiary. The details of the case are not fit for publication, and the evidence of the girls is positively shocking.

IMMENSE CROPS.—A gentleman who has made an extensive excursion through the country, informs us that the growing crops of corn in every direction exceed everything he ever saw, and fears the farmers will not be able to house it all.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1867.

Registration in Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* to-day publishes a statement of the respective white and colored majorities in forty-five cities and counties in Virginia, which comprise about one-half the State, and says that the large number of the counties in which the whites have majorities will indicate to some extent the completion of the convention, should one be called. The total white majority is 18,358, and it is thought that the full returns of the entire State will exhibit something like a similar proportion of the two races.

Card from Mr. Bradley.

Lawyer Bradley publishes a card to-day, in which he says that he has not yet heard from Judge Fisher since the note delivered to him on the last day of the Surratt trial, but he claims that on the 2d of July Judge Fisher challenged him to fight, when he (the Judge) made the remark that Bradley knew where he (Fisher) lived. No duel is likely to result.

District Commanders not to be Removed.

The proper authority is furnished for an emphatic contradiction of the sensation of a New York paper that the President will in a few days remove all the District Commanders; nor is there any truth in the story that he has decided to summon them to Washington.

Order Disapproved.

The second supplemental reconstruction act requires the virtual approval of General Grant of all of the orders which any district commander may issue. The first instance of the disapproval of any order yet issued occurred yesterday, when General Grant telegraphed General Sickles setting aside his order prohibiting the execution of a process relative to debt, which was issued in North Carolina by the United States District Court, Chief Justice Chase presiding.

Another Swing.

If the public business will permit, the President, in the course of a few days, will start on a health excursion on a Government steamer, and will visit one or more of the watering places, perhaps Newport and Long Branch. He is also desirous of visiting Tennessee during the autumn months.

General Grant

Has been busily engaged at the War Department to-day, and but few visitors have had an interview with him.

Personal.

Mr. Stanton has not visited the War Department since yesterday, and left to-night for Boston. Mr. Edwin Stanton, son of the late Secretary, still holds the position of Clerk in the Department.

Postoffices Reopened.

Orders are issued from the Postoffice Department nearly every day for the reopening of postoffices in the Southern States, and in some instances new offices have been established to meet the increasing demand for postal service in that section.

Gen. Steedman,

Internal Revenue Collector at New Orleans, arrived to-day, and while his name has been mentioned in connection with the temporary vacancy in the War Department, it is understood that he has not been tendered the appointment. He will have an interview with the President to-morrow.

Hot Day.

The thermometer to-day has been at 92 degrees, but a heavy shower to-night has cooled the air.

Maximilian's Body.

Confirmatory information reached here to-night of the statement that the Mexican authorities have turned over Maximilian's body to the Austrian officials at Vera Cruz. The body was in a zinc lined coffin, and as it was poorly embalmed, was fast decomposing.

THE CABINET IMBROGLIO

Secretary Stanton Finally Suspended.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1867.

The President this morning wrote the order suspending Secretary Stanton from exercising his duties as Secretary of War, under the provisions of the second section of the civil tenure act, and directed him to turn over the Department to General Grant. This was sent to Mr. Stanton this morning at the War Department. After he read it, he sent a written protest, earnestly and bitterly controverting the action of the President, and closing by saying he yields only to superior force. This was at once communicated to the Executive.

Following the order suspending Stanton, a written order was sent to General Grant, detailing him to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. By this time there was considerable excitement among the numerous officials at army headquarters, and the War Department, and the latter persisted in declaring that Mr. Stanton had sent his resignation to the President, but this was of course untrue. In the meantime he remained at his desk in the War Department.

General Grant soon entered, bearing the President's letter requesting him to act as Secretary of War temporarily, and held a conference with Mr. Stanton. The result was that Gen. Grant commenced at once to act as Secretary of War, and soon after attended the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Stanton will remain suspended until the Senate meets to act upon the charges preferred by the President, and to sustain or reject them as required by the terms of the civil tenure act. He adheres to his usual rule, and refuses to furnish a copy of his protest for publication.

At the writing of this dispatch the President had not decided to give a copy of his order suspending the Secretary to the press, but it is learned that it briefly recites the cause in the premises, but does not contain the detailed charges which the President will send to the Senate in November.

Gen. Steedman is generally mentioned for Secretary of War, it being the intention of the President to have Grant to act temporarily. He is called on because there is now no Assistant Secretary of War.

The events of to-day have caused a profound sensation in all circles here, despite the fact that the Washington evening papers actually had the enterprise to come out and contradict the whole matter. There is high authority for stating that while the rumors are untrue that Secretaries McCulloch and Randall contemplate resigning, there is no doubt but that serious differences have arisen between the President and Secretary Seward, at least on the part of the latter, which may compel the Secretary of State to withdraw from the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, August 12—midnight.

The following is a copy in full of the correspondence of to-day between the President, Mr. Stanton, and Gen. Grant:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 12, 1867.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

[Copy.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
August 12th, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same, and also directing me at once to transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in my custody and charge.

Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and other public property in my custody as Secretary of War. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

[copy.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1867.

SIR: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

General Grant wrote Secretary Stanton this evening a brief note, indorsing his course as Secretary of War, and commending the ability and patriotism which he has displayed in the War Department.

TEMPERANCE AND AMUSEMENTS.

Extracts from a Sermon on "Christian Doing," Preached on Sabbath Evening, August 11, at the First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, by Rev. Alex. Clark, Pastor.

Sunday morning Mr. Clark addressed a crowded house on the subject of "Christian Daring," in which the people were urged to courage and conquest in religious life. In the evening his theme was "Christian Doing," an extract or two of which we report below:

The most uncommon thing in this world is common sense. Most people are so given over to affectation in social and religious life, that even discipleship in Jesus is made to be embarrassing by unauthorized forms, exactions and restraints.

The Gospel gives liberty in the reception of its truths, and gladness in the performance of its duties; but creeded religions cramp the heart and confuse the whole life by unscriptural professionalities in outward things. Confessions and Disciplines are thrust in between the individual and the Bible, saying all over their uninspired pages, do this just so, and go just yonder, or stay just here or there, and copy the tone and pronounce the phrase of this man or that man, and be a Christian according to a human model. Be as much like somebody else as possible, so that your orthodoxy may measure up to the fixed standard, not of Christ and the Gospel, but of some Council and its creed.

Now, no man can be religious by letter. Christianity is not a material that can be wrought into cloaks, cut and made up and worn according to the fashion of this sect or that sect. It is rather an impulse of heart, an impression of spirit, a constant vigilance of conscience, a high range of light and love and liberty which *controls* all conditions and adapts itself to all possible circumstances of the outward life, infusing itself afresh into every new duty just as the days come new and open their opportunities for doing good. The thoughts and words and actions of yesterday will not meet the peculiar demands of to-day; nor will the duties of to-day be duplicated to-morrow. No trial of the present hour can be adjourned to a probable temptation of the next hour. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil *thereof*." Instead of fore-calculated conformity to the rules and regulations of theology, the Christian may better express a happy and useful life by giving heed to such words as these, which are the text, to-night:

"*Whether, therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.*"—1 Cor. x: 31.

We eat to sustain and strengthen the body. We drink to sustain and strengthen the body, and any kind of eating or drinking that fails to benefit the body is intemperance. A neglect to eat sufficient food or to drink sufficient beverage, as well as over-eating and over-drinking, is intemperance; or to partake of proper quantities at improper times is intemperance. Eating and drinking are not merely to gratify appetite, but to build and beautify the body, with man's good and God's glory ever in view.

But the body to be healthy and beautiful, must have other aids beside eating and drinking. It must have exercise. The plants are fed from the soil and nurtured by rains and dews; but they would not grow unless they were tossed and toughened by the agitating winds. They laugh and wave about, and bow and bend, gaining strength and beauty every hour. Exercise is a necessity for the growth of their stalks, and for the budding and blooming of their branches.

Animals not only eat and drink, but skip and hop, and run, and leap, and take physical exercise. Nature requires it, and all creation responds. The clouds, the rivers, the oceans, all play, and sweep, and roll in living, self-perpetuating power.

So human beings, to be healthy and complete, are not only to eat proper food—the simpler the better; and to drink wholesome beverage—the purer water the better; but they are to take proper and sufficient bodily exercise—the more free and easy the better. It will not do for thin-faced, stoop-shouldered, tight-laced, dyspeptic Christians to whine their melancholy objections to physical education. The "whatsoever ye do" of the text indicates that there are human intentions and actions besides eating and drinking. And here common sense insists on a wholesome system of recreations and amusements for the human body, as well as a sense of accountability and obedience for the human soul. You know we are to glorify God, not merely by our *spirits*, but by our *bodies*, which are His. And any occupation which disciplines and developes the physical man, thus strengthens and beautifies the temple where the Holy Spirit deigns to dwell. No wholesale denunciation of amusements is consistent with the requirements and charities of the Gospel. Because some men sometimes run races for money, shall all men resolve to *walk* henceforth? Because some men have been known to gamble by the chances of ball, shall everybody else relinquish that manly amusement, and promise never to eat apples or study the stars again, because they are round, like balls! Or, suppose some men should walk for a wager, shall all the Christian people in the world get down on their hands and knees and crawl for ever!

To be sure, Paul says "If meat make my brother to offend I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." But he did not risk requisite bread on his brother. Paul would not have starved his body to conciliate the prejudice of any disciple. He would have held on to his loaf, and let a sensitive sectarian go.

Paul never married. But because he preferred single life, shall every other man remain unmarried? He but expresses that individuality in non-essentials which the Gospel recognizes in every believer. He stands firm on the central principles and squares his conduct by the distinctive doctrines of Christianity; for these very central obligations are made grand and glorious because they insure the right of private judgment, and invite the exercise of common sense on all points of conscience.

Paul's frequent reference to the athletic sports and exercises of the Greeks by way of illustration of spiritual advances, without a word of disapproval or regret, would indicate that, in his day, it was not considered heterodox to have a sound and healthy body? The idea that a sanctified soul can dwell only in an effeminate frame, look only out of hollow eyes, and utter itself only in sepulchral tones, belongs to some other age and system than those of the Gospel. The glad tidings of great joy, heralded by angels over Bethlehem in loud exultant tones, were never designed to sound from the minor keys of human lamentation. The angels' song should never become the people's complaint. It is joy to all—fullness of joy for ever more, and sings into every true believer's soul an impulse to do anything and everything for the glory of God.

Christ's religion comes to men with adaptations to the minutest details of daily life. It takes such possession of the whole man, body and soul, and spirit, as to make the most of him here, elevate him to immortality hereafter, and prompt him upward in Heaven forever.

The only way of getting to Heaven, is to accept the gracious invitation, walking thitherward by faith in the perfect and proffered righteousness of Christ—doing his blessed will in all things—reaching out welcoming arms to all, and speaking good cheer to every heart. The glad tidings of salvation are to sound in every ear, ringing to saddest souls the music of peace, and love and joy, and good will, until all the daily doings of the people shall redound to glory to God. In social life, every friendship; in business, every bargain; in politics, every ballot; in art, every picture and song; in science every discovery and triumph; in manufactures, every invention and implement; in literature, every letter and voice; in religion—which is the one great name for all the impulses, methods, and movements of every human life—in religion, every thought and word and action, should be for the good of men, which is always the glory of God.

* * * * *

Some persons act toward the claims of religion as though it were a fine thing for ministers and deacons, for Sabbath days, baptisms, marriages, sick beds and funerals. But they imagine that it might jumble things considerably on week days; in the banks and counting-rooms; in oil speculations; railroad and mining stocks; in trading, marketing, and the ordinary affairs of daily life. It is feared that a close application of this rule in common things might spoil a good bargain, take a story off a handsome mansion, take a second or two off the speed of a fancy horse, reduce the texture of one's garments, clear away a few luxuries from the table, increase the tax bill on certain commodities, and that it would be rather awkward, in the public street, or in the middle of an office speculation, to stop and ask, "Am I trading, building, driving, eating, or doing this or that, for the glory of God, or for my own convenience?" And yet, withal, the principle of the text is eminently practical. Honor worked up toward God and out toward our fellow-men from the regularly recurring duties, and the new ones of every day would bring benedictions on all.

* * * * *

In a building the outer superstructure attracts the eye—the foundation is hidden. A tree's leaf makes more noise than its trunk; and its roots are all concealed beneath the ground. Yet the tree shakes off its leaves each autumn. But it holds its roots forever; and even bares itself of foliage when winter comes, in order that the roots may be covered and nurtured below, and so glorify its Maker and itself in the future spring. So in society. It is not the apparently great men, doing public things, who bless the world. Not many succeed in attracting attention and winning applause. Men do not all run to leaf, merely to get up to that green thinness which rustles for a summer, and then crisps and falls to the ground as a mere nurturer of the strong but modest roots below, that live and grow through all the years.

It is no evidence of real greatness to get into high elevations, to work on to public platforms, into legislatures, into pulpits, or even to the presidential chair. God's universal plan is to keep the individual humble that he may be useful and happy. Each one is made for all. But every soul is a greater creation than a sun. You are appointed there, I yonder, somebody else between, or beyond, and each one of us must bear his own accountability, living and working according to our chances, doing everything for a purpose—man's general good, and God's especial glory. Every individual in the race is a free agent, and in religion as well as in all other relations, should be recognized as a unit, equal in will and right, to every other. There is a Methodism in christianity that votes and works with a purpose, not to glorify men by making them "lords over God's heritage," but rather to honor their individuality and prompt them to discharge every duty as it devolves itself, to God's glory and not man's.

So, it is standing in our place, however lowly, even unseen and unheard, and working for God's glory just there, that makes a man happy and surrounds him with ministering spirits. Go up to the Cathedral spire, across the way, and look down from its iron cross, and you will not be able to distinguish who are tall and who are short men walking the streets, or who wear fine and who coarse textured garments. So when any Christian stands by the true cross of Jesus and looks down upon the world, all social and political and ecclesiastical elevations sink to a level, and men are judged more by the outward circlings of loving hands, and to and fro walkings, as they go about doing good. These are the movements the angels see—not your imaginary shelvings in the bureaus of society, but your real walkings and workings among your fellowmen out in the world. Getting up on mere man-made scaffoldings, is getting up to tumble down again. The brick tower and its iron cross are to be taken down from the Cathedral—they already threaten to fall. There is a better, grander elevation—it is that of being attracted by the power of Him who was once lifted up to draw all men unto himself. Waiting for this influence, using it as it appeals to the heart, responding to all its requirements, we shall do all things—whether we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do—for God's glory, and yet be glorified ourselves.

TURKISH ATROCITIES.

The Cretan Insurrection.

Starving Women and Children.

Dr. Howe writes to the Boston *Advertiser* from Crete an interesting letter about the progress of the insurrection. He says: "After making due allowance for exaggeration, you may rest assured that the fiendish cruelties perpetrated upon women and children by our North American Indians, do not equal in atrocity those daily perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks upon the Christian peasantry of Crete. Moreover, it can be proved beyond question, that although some of the Turkish commanders have attempted to repress these atrocities, and Mehemet Pasha, especially, has shot one or two of the perpetrators, yet Omar Pasha's proceedings and his policy have been to hound on these savages to the work of destruction."

At the outbreak of the revolt, all who could get away from Crete did so, and probably about 20,000 fled. About 13,000 are in Greece proper. Of these, about 5,000 pick up a scanty livelihood by their own efforts; while 8,400 are registered and receive from the several committees a daily pittance of forty leptas for adults and twenty leptas for children, which will hardly buy bread sufficient to support life.

But yesterday an industrious and self supporting peasantry; these latter are to-day houseless and ragged dependents. They live huddled together in barracks, in public buildings, in stables, in poor hovels. They sit and sleep upon the floor, for lack of furniture, and they wait in idleness for some news which will enable them to go back to their native island. Such is the condition of the Cretans who have fled hither.

The second division of the refugees consists of those who, having fled from their burned villages, took refuge in the fortified towns upon the island from the fury of the Bashi-Bazouks, or native irregulars of the Turkish army.

There are 5,000 in Megalo Castro, 1,000 in Canea, 900 in Retymo, and about 1,000 in Suda and other fortresses—at least 8,000 in all. As the native Turks who had been driven in from the interior naturally seized upon the houses abandoned by their owners, who had fled from the island, these Greek refugees are houseless, penniless, half clad and half fed. They live in the churches, schoolhouses and abandoned buildings, in a state of squalor, destitution and wretchedness, and in constant terror for their lives and for the honor of their daughters. In Megalo-Castro there are two hundred and fifty women and children in the house of the Greek consul. The Turks allow to each an oke (2¾ lbs.) of poor flour a week, hardly enough to support life; while to their own soldiers they give large rations of bread, 75 drachms of meat, with butter, oil, onions, salt and tobacco. Besides their little allowance of flour, the poor Greeks can get nothing, not even a root or herb; for they are not permitted to go outside the walls. Protected in their lives, they are subject to the indignities which Turks are wont to practice upon Christians when their passions are roused, and when Christians, alas! are not slow to retaliate. "Ah!" said a Greek to me in Candia, the other day, "it is hard to be spit upon, but harder to have a bullying Turk strut up to our church and spit upon the Cross."

A vigorous blockade has converted the whole island into a vast prison-house, in which tortures of various kinds are systematically applied upon an immense scale, and upon the whole population of insurgent districts. The thumb-screws are steadily tightened, so that the agonizing cries of their woman and children may lead the men to submit. Disciplined armies, preceded by fanatic and ferocious irregulars, devastate the open country, burn the houses, destroy the crops, cut down the trees, tear up the vines, and leave no living and no green thing behind them. The wretched fugitives who escaped with their lives from their burning villages, now stand upon the shores and the mountain sides, and stretch out their hands to the Christian world for means of escape.

Behind them is a foe more dreaded than death; around them barren rocks; before them the sea, so closely blockaded that one cannot even fish from the shore. They have no houses, and the caravans are not large enough to shelter them all. They have not clothing enough, not even rags enough to cover their nakedness, so that a modest man avoids looking at young women and maidens. They have not food enough for their little ones, who cling around their mothers' limbs, and almost gnaw them in the agony of hunger. Famine has been regarded as one of those awful instruments by which the Almighty works His mysterious will.

The cruel laws of war tolerate its usage against garrisons and armies; but must a renegade Pacha be permitted to wield it in Europe, against a whole Christian people? At the report of supplies having reached a certain spot, multitudes came forth from their hiding places, bareheaded, barefooted, and half naked, to get a share.

At the report that a vessel is off the coast, a multitude swarm toward the landing, to get on board.

People of England, must this sort of war upon a Christian community be allowed to continue, when a word spoken from certain quarters can stop it?

The Cretans, aided by less than a score of European volunteers, and by no more Greek volunteers than Omar Pacha has of Albanian and other "foreign volunteers," have, by ten months' gallant resistance against the whole power of the Turkish Empire, earned the right to be respected as belligerents. At any rate, the Christian women and children of Crete have, by long endurance of bitter suffering, earned a right to your prayers to God in their behalf, and to the expression of your earnest wish that Christian governments may intercede and save them from death by hunger.

It is cruel mockery to say, "Let them submit."

Their fathers tried submission, and they themselves know by experience what humiliations and outrages await those whose lives are spared, and who again bow to the Turkish yoke. I have heard mothers who are now suffering extreme want, declare with a shudder that they would rather see their children die around them, than be put into the power of enraged Turks.

It is a bitter mockery to say, as has been virtually said in a high place: "Ye refugees who now live as wretched paupers in a foreign land, ye have left your loved native isle in vain; ye houseless thousands who wander in the mountains, and live in caverns, ye are all mistaken; for I knew that the atrocities and cruelties which ye fear, exist only in the brain of newspaper reporters."

If it be said, in defense of the Turks, that the Greeks also commit atrocities, the answer is, first, there are now no Turkish women and children in their power; second, that, hitherto occupied with defending their lives, they have had no means of organizing a government strong enough to prevent a peasantry maddened by a long series of wrongs and outrages from taking vengeance.

The atrocities of the Greeks are individual cases, those of the Turks are systematic, intentional, and wholesale. Indeed, the whole plan of the war is atrocious. Turkey carries an army of fifty thousand men into the island, and if she is to be admitted into the community of civilized nations she ought to be required either to conduct the war as civilized governments conduct war, or to abandon it. She ought not to be allowed to war systematically upon women and children by starvation.

But even if one claims that it is defensible to employ famine to subdue a people, the Turkish authorities are chargeable with another offense against the law of war and the interests of humanity, to wit, the treatment of prisoners. Few are taken in fight, because quarter is seldom given or expected by either party. But unresisting men are sometimes made prisoners by the Turks, and their treatment is really atrocious. The evidence of common cruelties, such as torture, maiming, and killing, is so abundant that those who seek for more, in order to believe, are in the condition of him who would not believe when one rose from the dead. But the Turks like to make prisoners of boys, girls and women; and their treatment is often so infernal and so unnatural that one can hardly find comprehensible language in which to speak of it. The deplorable truth is that the social condition and institutions of the Turks have developed monstrous passions, and the moral standard among them is so low that crimes which of old called down fire from Heaven, now excite no indignation, nor even surprise. The government cannot, if it would, restrain such monsters. Hundreds of Cretan mothers have solemnly, and with unmistakable simplicity, assured me that what causes them and all the women they know to shudder at the thought of falling into the hands of the Turks, is the certainty that they and their children (of both sexes) will be exposed to personal outrages and abominations.

The Late Indian Atrocity.

The Omaha *Republican* gives a detailed account of the late Indian atrocity on the Pacific Railroad, near Plum Creek. The loss of property is estimated at $200,000. Eight men were killed and scalped. The *Republican* insists that the time has fully come when the Government should commence the policy of retaliation. We quote: "We have kept a pretty accurate account of the mortality list generally termed, 'Indian murders,' and we find that no less than one hundred and ninety-two men have been killed in a country five hundred miles square, inhabited by a population not exceeding 3,000 permanent settlers. Added to this wholesale slaughter of Western people, the Government has heaped insult, and the East abuse. Our cries have been disregarded, and now when the crisis has come, lo! there comes a dispatch from Washington announcing that two superannuated politicians, one young shyster, with three great generals, have been selected as fit and proper persons to represent the United States in the forthcoming treaties, shortly to be made with the Indians. The Indian cries aloud, 'Wagh! Wagh!'—the red warrior shakes his breech, and waves it aloft in derision, saying, 'The pale faces have become squaws. Our Great Father has sent squaws, with forked tongues to us, who will talk sweet while they have bad hearts.' The Indian, not to be outdone in diplomacy, will sign any treaty, and then kill."

A Chicago colored theatrical company has commenced its travels in the West. They play at Milwaukee next week.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 14, 1867.

Whatever anxiety was felt by the holders of the August seven thirty bonds about what course the Treasury Department would take after maturity day, has been relieved by the announcement published this morning, that the Treasury has extended the privilege of converting seven-thirties falling due on the 15th inst. into five-twenties until the 15th of September. Those not then exchanged will be paid in currency at the Treasury and assistant treasuries of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. So, it appears that the Government has extended the option in favor of the holder another month, but no longer.

The banking houses in this city that have been affording every facility that the government itself extended, will continue to receive the August Seven-Thirties in exchange for the new Five-Twenties, on the same terms they have already established.

—No important changes appear in to-day's New York quotations of Governments reported to Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.:

U. S. 6s 1881	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108⅝
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜
December Compounds, 1864	117⅜
August 7-30s	107⅜
June 7-30s	107⅜
July 7-30s	107⅜
Gold	140⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	111⅝
5-20s, 1862	113
" 1864	110
" 1865	110⅝
10-40s	102⅝
Consols	108⅝
August 7-30s	107⅜
June 7-30s	107⅜
July 7-30s	107⅜
December Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	140⅜
Silver	133
New 5-20s, '67	108⅝

—The Railway stock market has become dull, and there are few purchasers of stock at the current prices, yet holders at the present ease of money, can easily carry them, and therefore hold up prices with firmness, hoping thereby to ultimately draw out a "short interest," which they can "twist" to their advantage. The following are the quotations at noon to-day as we take from Mr. Bryan's list:

Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	[illegible]

—The *World* attributes the unsettled state of the stock market to the want of confidence among money lenders and conservative stock firms, arising from complications in the Erie pool affair. If this Erie matter were arranged somewhat to the satisfaction of the victims of the recent trickery in that stock, the general stock market would advance naturally. As matters stand now it seems that one of the sufferers, and a confidential friend of the smart Erie operator, was induced by him to buy a large amount of Erie shares at 75¾ to 76, on representations which proved to be misrepresentations. A suit at law was threatened to recover the loss on the Erie bought, and it seems they had evidence to prove that the smart operator sold to his friend the stock which he bought at 75½ to 76, and which cost the operator an average of 60. Furthermore, there was evidence of collusion between the Erie pool operator and the leading speculative director in Erie, leading to the conclusion that he has acted all along as the tool of the Erie director; not only this spring, but last fall.

These developments account satisfactorily for much that has puzzled the pool in Erie this spring and last fall. When the secrets of a pool are communicated in advance of its action to its leading opponent, as is stated to have been done in the Erie pools this spring and last fall, the chances of profits to be realized are not very encouraging. In the course of their inquiries his friends have also stumbled upon evidence of the same double-dealing in the Northwestern common a short time ago, and it is more than surmised that he was at the bottom of the trickery and tumble in Northwestern common last fall. This Erie matter is the chief topic of discussion among stock operators, and so long as the time of the heavy operators is taken up with investigations to unravel the mysteries of this breach of confidence, just so long will the bull movement be kept temporarily suspended. Erie and Pacific Mail are, however, the only two stocks on the list which are naturally heavy, with a downward tendency. There is no pressure of sales in any of the other leading stocks, but on the contrary, the heavy holders are buyers at every decline.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 14, 1867.

Trade continues dull in every branch of trade, and since our last, there has been no material change in prices.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, per river and railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour, 150 barrels; apples, 83 barrels; cheese, 49 boxes; corn, 364 sacks; wheat, 662 sacks; oats, 343 sacks, and butter, 29 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote common soda at 4½c; refined at 5c and Pearls at 13c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Receipts very inferior in quality and prices nominal. We quote from $3 to $6 50 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

PEACHES—Like Apples the receipts are of a poor quality, and range from $1 50 to $4 00 ₱ box as to quality.

PEARS—A fair article can be purchased at $2 00@2 25 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Dull of sale at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl. It must be a very choice article to bring anything near the latter figure.

BUTTER—Prices are somewhat lower. Sales were made of fresh packed at 18@20c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Market very dull. We quote at 16c ₱ doz for the best.

HAY—The receipts have been quite liberal, and prices for new, per country wagons, range from $1 @19 ₱ ton, as to quality.

CHEESE—We quote Western Reserve at 13@14c, and Hamburg at 13@14c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—There is very little doing in flour, and prices are irregular. The receipts of new, as yet, have not been sufficient to lower prices to any great extent. Our dealers have acted cautiously, and have no surplus stock of old on hand. The stock in this market of choice brands is very light, either of old or new flour. Dealers are not disposed to purchase any surplus stock until there is a more settled market, as prices are tending downward very rapidly, and in a short time must decline very materially from present quotations. A choice article of old spring wheat flour is held at $11@11 50 ₱ bbl, and new winter at the same figures. Most of the flour on the market can be purchased at $10@11 ₱ bbl. Some fancy flour is held at $12@12 50 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL, FEED, ETC.—The quotations at the Washington Street Mills for fresh ground articles coming under this head are as follows: Corn meal $1 10 ₱ bush; chopped oats and corn (mixed) $2 20 ₱ hundred; chop corn $2 20 ₱ hundred, and corn bran $1 50 ₱ hundred.

WHEAT—The receipts of new wheat are quite liberal, and more than adequate to the requirements of millers, who at present are the only operators. Red wheat may be quoted at $2 05@2 10 ₱ bush, with an occasional sale of extra Indiana amber at $2 15 bushel.

CORN—The stock on hand is very light and of a very superior quality. Holders are not disposed to accept less than $1 05 ₱ bush for prime ear shelled.

OATS—Receipts of new are increasing. Sales from first hands were made at 50@55c ₱ bushel, and from dealers at 55@60c ₱ bushel. Old oats may be quoted at 70c ₱ bushel, and scarce.

BARLEY—There are no receipts, and prices entirely nominal and not quotable at present, as the receipts are for filling old contracts.

RYE—There are no receipts of consequence, and no demand. We quote new dull at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair trade doing at 12½@12¾c for shoulders; 14½@14¾c for rib sides, and 15@16c for clear sides; sugar cured hams 21@21½c; lard 13¾c; dried beef 24c; country lard 13c ₱ lb, and mess pork $24 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales reported by manufacturers of No. 1 lard oil at $1 05, and No. 2 at 85c ₱ gallon.

POTATOES—Prices have largely declined. The best new potatoes raised in this vicinity can be purchased for $1 ₱ bushel. New Jersey sweets are in moderate receipt and cost as high as $15 ₱ bbl.

Groceries.

Business fair with a weak market for some and a stiff market for other descriptions of goods. The tendency of sugars is not upward, a decline of ⅛c having taken place in the Eastern markets in the last week, but it is not thought they will decline much more—say ⅛c. Coffee firm and the better grades held stiff at our quotations. No. 3 Mackerel easier. Rice easier. Low grade syrups lower—good low grade goods being now offered on the market at 55@60c.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27c; Rio, choice, 28c; prime, 27c; good, 25@26c; roasting, 25c.

SUGARS—New Orleans, choice, 15c; Porto Rico, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 12@13½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16½c; Demerara sugar, choice, 15½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 95c@$1; Porto Rico, 75@85c; Cuba, 70@75c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 16; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 55@80c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 25; Japan, 80c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 14c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $21; No. 1 Bay, do, $19; No. 2 Bay, do, $17; No. 3 large do, $12 50; Lake Herring, $3 75; White Fish, $6 75.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 11c; Babbett's, 12½c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $8 00@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 20.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 25c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 80c@$1 46.

BAR LEAD—12c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

Foreign Wines in Glass.

Moet & Chandon's green seal, ₱ case, $37 50; do Verzenay basket, $33; Heidsick & Co., do, $33; St. Julien Claret, do case, $5@12; St. Jacques Claret, do do, $11; Medoc Claret, do do, $9; Burgundy Chablis, do do, $25@32; Chambertin, $37 50.

Received since January 1:

Family Markets.

Since our last weekly review of the family markets, there has been no change in prices, except in some articles of fruit and vegetables. Apples range in price from 15 to 30c ₱ half peck, as to quality. Pears sell at 50c ₱ half peck, and peaches at 50c ₱ half peck. Tomatoes are dull at $1 50 ₱ bushel, or 20@25c ₱ half peck; choice new sweet corn at 20@25c ₱ dozen. In Fish, Flour, Groceries and Meats there has been no change since our last. Chickens ranged in price from 65c to $1 10 ₱ pair, and ducks at 75@90c ₱ pair. Butter was dull at 30@40c for print, and 25c for choice roll. Potatoes are dull at 80c@$1 00 ₱ bushel. The market is generally well supplied with nearly every article entering into daily consumption, and prices are declining in nearly all staple commodities. During the last few days the receipts of peaches are of a better quality, mostly from the State of Delaware, and such are firm at our quotations. Apples are generally inferior in kind, very few choice arriving, and consequently nominal in price.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 15, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. There was a large amount of negotiations resulting in moderate transactions. There was a new movement on hand yesterday in the way of trade. Crude was sold at a specified figure, and payment received in refined at prices agreed on by the parties. For example, D sold L 10,000 barrels bulk oil deliverable from September to January, sellers' option at 11½c ₱ gallon; D, then purchased from L, 7,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia delivery, September, October, November and December at 33½c ₱ gallon. Sales of crude and refined were made below the figures named in the above transactions. Independent of the above transactions the sales are not very extensive.

CRUDE OIL—The market was not very active; the sales were limited, with the advantages of the market on the side of buyers. The receipts since our last were 333 bbls. The sales with the exception of the "trade" we have noted above, were small; the market was devoid of interest. We note the following: 1,400 bbls bulk, first Allegheny rise, 10½c; 200 bbls Smith's Ferry, bbls returned, 9¾c; sales 250 bbls Allegheny (Oil Creek), bbls returned, 10c; sales 710 bbls Allegheny, on the spot, bbls returned, at 10c ₱ gallon.

REFINED OIL—The market yesterday appeared a shade firmer; sales were made at a variety of prices. The entire sales as reported, were 14,500 bbls, including 7,000 bbls that were sold for future delivery, at 33½c ₱ gallon, being 2c above the rates the same article could be purchased. The explanation to this sale will be found in the Crude report noted above.

TITUSVILLE

In the circular of J. A. Contant, dated August 9th, we find the following quotations for ordinary gravities of crude oil delivered on tank cars at the points designated for the past three weeks:

Petroleum Center	$2 75@4 00 back to $3 25
Boyd	3 50@4 00 back to 3 25
Pioneer	3 50@4 00 back to 3 20
Shaffer	3 50@4 00 back to 3 25
Miller	3 50@4 00 back to 3 25
Titusville	3 50@4 00 back to 3 30

Low gravities, say 45 degrees and under, have commanded an advance on the above rates of 5@10 cents ₱ barrel. The market was excited the first few days after our last report, and there were several sales at the highest figure, since then the market has been quiet with but few sales, holders not feeling disposed to sell at the reduced figures offered. Boston and Cleveland were the markets mostly bought for. The last ten days New York buyers only offer $3 00. Three tank lines for Boston have been put on since our last.

The shipments for the three weeks, via Oil Creek Railroad, have amounted to 65,627 bbls., say:

The estimated daily production of Oil in Western Pennsylvania is now about 8,500 barrels. Many wells are stopping for the want of water to run the engines.

Oil City Oil Report.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

Cincinnati Provision Circular.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Flour and Grain Receipts at Chicago.

Past and Present Sugar Crops in Louisiana.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses Market.

Rice.

WOOL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY August 14, 1867.

The wool market continues dull, without any change in prices. The harvest being over, wool growers are anxious now to dispose of their wools, and there being no apparent prospect of any advance in prices, we look for more activity in selling on the part of growers. Unless growers make some concession from the prices they have been asking we do not think buyers can be invited to purchase to any considerable extent, as manufacturers in particular find they can buy graded wools, with the heavy wools excluded, at relatively cheaper prices in the Eastern markets than to come to the country. We quote coarse fleece and tub washed wools at 37@40c ₱ lb; medium, 42@44c; fine wools, 45@48c, and extra clips 50c.

NEW YORK.

The market is very dull, and whatever is sold is at very low figures. Says the *Economist*: "Few are making anything on what wool they sell. And those manufacturers who stayed at home and did not take their money into the country, but held it in readiness for the pressure which has come upon so many, have done the wise thing; they are buying their wool cheaper than they could have got it from the West. Wool is 5c ₱ lb less than a few weeks ago, and in some instances even more than that, for there are some who must sell, let the price be what it may. Manufacturers appear now to have some chance, for the goods market is certainly improving; prices have not advanced, but the goods are selling, and before we can look for much advance we must have an active market.

Hops.

IRON AND NAILS.

HEAVY HARDWARE.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

Receipts of Coal, Coke and Limestone by Rail During July, 1867.

STEEL MARKET.

PRICE LIST OF TOOLS.

IRON MARKETS.

The Coal Trade.

LEATHER, HIDES AND OIL.

TOBACCO MARKET.

St. Louis Market.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Pig Iron, Bloom, Bar Iron, Nail, Steel, Copper, Hardware, Lumber, Cracker, Ale and other Markets.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 15, 1867.

Under continued fairly active demand for crude irons, the buoyancy noted in our last has been maintained. Stocks of favorite brands of standard forge irons are being reduced, and in some instances sales have been restricted from want of particular brands. The sales of the various descriptions were as follows. Bituminous Coal Smelted, from Lake Superior ore, 1,900 tons; Anthracite, 690 tons; Charcoal, 750 tons; Blooms, 70 tons; total pig iron and blooms, 3,410; against 4,568 the week previous.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.	
100 tons open gray, medium grade, (to arrive)	$42 00—5 mos.
100 tons open gray medium grade, (to arrive)	42 00—5 mos.
200 tons open gray, favorite brand, (to arrive)	42 50—4 mos.
100 tons open gray, favorite brand	42 50—60 days.
100 tons open gray, favorite brand	42 50—4 mos.
100 tons common gray	40 00—4 mos.
300 tons open gray, deliverable at furnace	40 00—60 days.
900 tons gray assorted brands, (to arrive)	44 00—5 mos.
ANTHRACITE.	
100 tons No. 3 Neutral	42 00—cash.
50 " " "	41 00—4 mos.
50 " No. 2 "	45 00—4 mos.
50 " No. 1 "	47 00—4 mos.
200 " Neutral Forge	Private.
120 " " "	42 00—cash.
50 " " "	41 00—4 mos.
70 " " "	41 00—cash.
CHARCOAL.	
200 tons Irondale Mo. No 1 steel iron	$55 00—4 mos
50 " Hanging Rock Forge	50 00—4 mos
200 " Forge Charcoal	50 00—5 mos
300 " Forge Charcoal	50 00—5 mos
BLOOMS.	
20 tons Juniata No 1	$100 00—4 mos
10 " Juniata No 1	100 00—cash

IRON BARS AND NAILS—The trade in iron and nails continues as dull as ever, notwithstanding the reduction in prices, and the efforts made by manufacturers and dealers to infuse some life into the market. The orders on the manufacturers' books would hardly keep the mills running one day in the week. The volume of trade was never so low in amount before at any season of the year. Manufacturers, however, anticipate a good fall business and continue to run their mills—stocking up in all sizes and assortments. Since our last there has been no change in prices.

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES—We publish, to-day, the manufacturers' price list subject to the customary discount. A large reduction in prices is noted from those current some time past.

COPPER AND STEEL—There is nothing of importance to report in regard to the steel market. Prices are unchanged and stocks ample. There is a fair trade doing in copper, of some descriptions, at last quotations.

TIN PLATES, ETC—The business has somewhat improved, but there is still room for larger improvement.

PENNSLYVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 15, 1867.

CATTLE—The market during the week was well supplied with the various descriptions: buyers took hold freely—the result was that a good business was transacted, although the sales show a falling off as compared with the previous week, of 580 head. The prices, taken as a whole, were better than last week. The offerings of prime fat cattle were light, and were generally purchased on eastern account. The extreme prices were $3 75@7 40 ₱ cwt; the largest portion of the sales were at $5 50, 6 50@6 75 ₱ cwt. The exports East were large, reaching in the aggregate 5,123 head. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

August 1	1,627	$3 50@8 25
August 8	2,335	3 12@8 50
August 15	1,735	4 75@7 40

HOGS—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices were a shade higher. The amount sold exhibit a falling off as compared with last week of 721 head. The extreme rates were $6 00@7 45 ₱ cwt. The larger portion of the sales were between these figures. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

August 1st	5561	$6 00@7 62
August 8th	4544	6 50@7 37
August 15th	3827	6 00@7 45

SHEEP—The market was largely supplied. The sales exceed those of the past week 2161 head. Prices declined fully one dollar per hundred all round. The decline had the desired effect, and buyers took hold freely, their purchases exceeding 10,000 head. The operations and prices for the past three weeks were as follows:

August 1	5657	$4 00@5 25
August 8	8275	4 00@5 00
August 15	10335	3 00@5 00

SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK EAST, PER P. R. R., FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17TH.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Philadelphia	742	2,525	4,529	118
N. Y. via Phila	572	....	1,037	....
N. Y. via Allentown	2,179	7,565	2,975	114
Baltimore	....	1,612	....	....
Way Stations	1,630	120	7,010	95
Total	5,123	11,752	15,551	325

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T	Stauffer	45	34,525	$5 25
Hedges & T	Lavick	21	18,875	5 25
Hedges & T	C. Leitz	18	17,150	6 75
Hedges & T	Wilson	23	21,625	5 90
Hedges & T	Moses	19	15,100	4 75
Hedges & T	Noble & Harvey	54	55,175	6 50
Hedges & T	P Kleman	51	56,750	6 90
Hedges & T	P Kleman	3	3,475	6 50
Hedges & T	J Fassnaugh	18	19,575	6 10
Hedges & T	Hilderbrand	34	35,900	6 75
Hedges & T	Hilderbrand	46	38,160	5 37
Hedges & T	Noble	16	16,850	6 10
Hedges & T	H Miller	85	84,925	5 75
R Phillips	J Aull	17	16,030	5 87
& Mears	R Mayne	18	21,650	6 61
P Conner	P Apple	18	19,450	7 20
[illegible]	Todd	20	25,525	6 60
L Porter	R Mayne	17	16,725	5 75
[illegible]	S Miller	18	27,800	6 51
McMurtrey	J Evans	36	44,450	6 75
McMurtrey	P Kleman	16	15,501	5 50
P Kemenis	Dillier & Co	1	1,190	5 75
Hazelwood	Hadden	34	38,250	7 25

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

them were holding stock in the East, with no possibility of realizing, except at ruinous prices, and such of course, could not be induced to take new risks, until the markets below assumed a more favorable aspect. Holders had but two alternatives. Either to send their stock East, and try their chances there, or turn it out on the prairies and await a more favorable opening. Several hundred head were thus sent forward on owners' account, while nearly as many more were herded on the adjacent prairies. The opinion was entertained by some, that had the supply been less liberal, the depreciation in values would have been less severe, but those best qualified to judge express the belief that with half the number offering the result would have been the same.

The quality of the offerings have been fully up to the average, and have embraced several droves of really choice shipping stock. But there has been no reliable demand for such, and holders found it impossible to realize at over $6@6 80 ₱ 100 lbs. Feeders were the most extensive operators, but the demand at no time attained more than a moderate degree of activity. Feeders from Western New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana were in attendance, and bought more or less liberally at a range of $3 50@5 for common mixed lots, to good, straight, smooth stock steers. City butchers took their usual supply at $3 75@5 for common to good fat Cows, and common to fair Steers.

There was no movement in the market on Saturday and prices were without further change. The market closes at a decline of 75c@$1 ₱ 100 lbs., during the week. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES:

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 lbs and upwards	$6 75@6 90
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging from 1,180 to 1,400 lbs, at	6 00@6 50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050@1,200 lbs, at	5 00@5 75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, fit for city slaughter and averaging 800@1,000 lbs, at	4 25@5 00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800@1,050 lbs, at	3 50@5 00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3 00@3 25

Hogs—The receipts for the past week fall considerably below those of any week during the past month, but trade has suffered no drawback on this account, the supply proving fully equal to, and indeed, in excess of the legitimate wants of the market. The tenor of eastern advices has not been favorable for an active eastern market, and shippers have operated sparingly with little confidence. Prices have been very fluctuating, first receding, then recovering, but showing at the close a reduction from the opening rates of from 15@20c ₱ 100 lbs. The principal inquiry has been for the better class of hogs; good smooth lots of from 190 to 230 lbs average. Common coarse pigs have been somewhat neglected.

On Saturday there was a fair inquiry, and, under the light arrivals, yesterday's prices were tolerably well sustained. The entered sales foot up some 2,300 head, at prices ranging at $6 25@6 55 for inferior to good smooth lots.

The following are the closing prices of this week compared with those of last:

	This week.	Last week.
Good to choice	$6 75@6 85	$6 85@7 0
Medium to fair	6 60@6 70	6 65@6 75
Common	6 40@6 50	6 40@6 50
Stock Hogs	6 00@6 30	—@—

Sheep—There has been a reasonably active movement in the market for this class of stock, and under moderate arrivals values have appreciated fully 25@50c ₱ 100 lbs. The inquiry, as heretofore, has been chiefly for good mutton qualities to supply the wants of the local trade. Common grades have not been sought after. We quote sheep at $3 00@4 00 for common to medium, and $4 25@5 00 for fair to choice.

LOUISVILLE.

The cattle market at the Bourbon House, during the past week, has been well supplied with medium quality of stock, but the demand was only moderate

quiet, and sales in some instances rather difficult to make. The receipts amounted to 1,161 head, 635 of which were shipped eastward, and the remainder sold here at the following figures, viz.: Extra or shipping cattle, $7@7 50 ₱ 100 lbs; first quality of butchers' stuff, $6 50@6 75; second quality do, $5 50@6 00; third quality do, $4@4 50.

Sheep and Lambs—The market has exhibited considerable dullness since our last report. The sales have amounted to 873 head at $4 25@4 50 for the first quality, and $3 50@3 75 for the second quality, and $2 50@2 75 for the third quality. Lambs $2@3 75 ₱ head.

Hogs—The sales during the week amounted to 285 head at $6 25@6 90 ₱ 100 lbs gross. Market dull.

NEW YORK, August 8.—In the cattle market to-day the prices of beef were ½c below Monday's prices at 14@16½c. Sheep firm at 4½@7c. Lambs steady at 8@10c. Swine drooping at 7@7⅝c with few sales at low rate.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Receipts for the week 5,997 beeves, 27,964 sheep and lambs, 15,209 hogs. Prices of beef declined ½c to 1c on the week, closing a shade firmer and steady, the offerings to-day being local and the demand quick: average quality poor. Extra 16¾c; prime 16@16½c; first quality 15@15½c; fair to good 14½@15c; ordinary to inferior 10@14c.

Sheep and lambs, under large receipts, were decidedly heavy and ½c lower. Several lots were unsold. Sheep 4½@7c; lambs 7@9½c.

Hogs firm with a good demand; 45 car loads were on sale to-day, all disposed of at 7⅛@7¾c, with a few extra at $7 81@7 90. A few gross hogs were offered, but not wanted at any price.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Receipts of beef cattle at Hudson City since Monday 1,589. Prices ½@1c higher than last week. Receipts of sheep this week 8,146. Market brisk and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Cattle market active and unsettled. Beeves—sales 2,500 at 10@17c. Sheep firm; sales 5,000 at 5½@6½c. Hogs in fair demand; sales 3,000 at 10@10½c.

ALBANY, August 8.—Cattle prices are down; the best grades ½c lower, and poorer qualities ¾@1c. Receipts 5,600, the greater portion of poor range at $5 and $8 50 ₱ cwt; sales about 3,000. Sheep in moderate request at 4½@6c. Lambs 7@8c. Receipts 7,000. Hogs—sales 700 at 7⅛@7⅝c, demand light; receipts 5,300.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 140⅜.

NEW YORK, August 14—P. M.

MONEY

Easy and quiet at 4@5 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Dull at 109¾@109⅞, gold, for first class bills.

GOLD

Without decided change, opening at 140⅜, declining to 140⅛, and closing at 140⅜. Exports of specie to-day $162,000.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Steady, with more doing; coupons '81, 111¾; do '62, 113⅝; do '64, 110; do '65, 110⅝; do new, 108⅝; 7-30's first series, 107½; second and third, 107⅜.

STOCKS

Better, closing steady. Ohio Certificates, 27⅜@27½; Canton, 46@47; Cumberland, 36@37½; Quicksilver, 27@28; Mariposa, 10@11; Western Union Telegraph, 44⅝@44¾; Pacific Mail, 116; Atlantic 111; New York Central, 105⅝@105¾; Erie, 71⅞@71⅝; Hudson, 123@124½; Reading, 103¾; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 82@82⅛; Illinois Central, 124@124½; Pittsburgh, 93⅝@93¾; Toledo, 123⅛@123¼; Rock Island, 103@103¼; Northwestern, 47⅛@47¼; preferred, 70½@70¾; Fort Wayne, 105⅛@105¼.

MINING MARKET

Generally steady; Midas silver sold largely at $2 10@2 15; Benton $1 15; Eldorado $2 60; Gregory $3 50@6 65; Smith & Parmelee $5 50.

BORDER STATE BONDS.

New Tennessee 6's 66½.

EXPRESS SHARES.

United States Express 75; Adams 73¼; Wells, Fargo & Co. 66@66½; American 72½@74; Merchants' Union 17@17½.

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury: $2,311,190; payments $1,943,822; balance $131,069,500.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, August 14, 1867.

Weather cloudy and warm.

FLOUR—Choice lots in good request and firmer; spring extras from new wheat tame.

WHEAT—Winter wheat 4@5c higher; sales of No. 1 red and No. 2 white at $2 15; No. 2 red at $2 05@2 10; spring wheat less active and 4@5c. lower, at $1 85@1 89 for No. 1; $1 81@1 86 for No. 2, closing quiet at $1 81 for No. 2.

CORN—Fairly active at 97@98c. for No. 1; 93@94½c. for No. 2.

OATS—Unsettled and 1@2c. lower, at 56@58c. for No. 1; 57@57c. for No. 2.

RYE—Firmer and 1@2c. higher, at $1 07 for No. 1; $1 03@1 05 for No. 2.

MESS PORK—$23 25.

LARD 12½c.

BEEF CATTLE—Active and 25c. higher, at $6 25@7 00 for fair to good shipping.

HOGS—Active at $6 50@6 75 for fair to good smooth.

SHEEP—Moderately active, at $4 25@5 00 for fair to good.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Cotton very firm; sales 1,400 bales at 27½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 10,221 bbls; market 15@25c better for old, and heavy and lower for new; sales 1,015 bbls at $7@8 for super State and Western; $8 45@10 50 for extra Western; $10 75@12 75 for choice do; $9 50@10 75 for shipping Ohio; $10 85@12 75 for trade brands, and $11@15 for new St. Louis. California heavy; sales 750 bbls at $12 50@14 00. Rye flour firm; sales 500 bbls at $7@9 25. Whisky quiet and steady. Receipts of wheat 32,813 bush; market without decided change; rather more doing in Southern; sales 34,000 bushels at $1 85 for No. 3 spring; $1 50 for rejected spring; $2 20 for new red Ohio; $2 32½ for new amber State; [illegible] for new amber Southern; $2 40@2 47½ for new white Georgia; $2 60@2 66 for new white Michigan; $2 60@2 85 for white California. Rye more active; sales 4,800 bush western at $1 45, and 20,000 to arrive at about $1 30. Barley quiet. Malt in moderate demand; sales 4,500 bush Canada at about $1 60. Receipts of corn 111,283 bush; market opened ½c better, but closed heavy with the advance lost; sales 151,000 bush at $1 10@1 12 for new mixed western, closing at $1 10@1 11; unsound $1 05@1 09, and $1 22 for white southern. Receipts of oats 14,710 bush; market less active and firm; sales 33,000 bush at 81@85c for western; 91@92c for new Ohio; 80@85c for new southern, and 94@95c for State, including one load new Chicago, for all this month, at 75 cents. Rice quiet. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 11½@12¾. Molasses dull. Hops quiet. Petroleum lower at 11⅝@12c for crude, and 25c for refined in bond. Leather without decided change. Wool heavy; sales 200,000 pounds at 45@50c for domestic fleece. Pork heavy and lower; sales 5,250 bbls at $23 18@23 31 for new mess, closing at $23 20 regular; $22 75 for old mess; $19 75@20 00 for prime, and $22 75@23 00 for prime mess. Beef firm; sales 180 bbls. Beef hams dull and heavy. Bacon dull; sales 50 boxes Stratford cut at 13¾c. Cut meats quiet; sales 200 packages at 10½@11¼c for shoulders, and 13@16c for hams. Lard dull; sales 615 bbls at 12½@13¾c for new. Butter steady at 11@25c for Ohio. Cheese heavy. Freights to Liverpool quiet; 7,500 bushels corn per steamer at 6d.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour closed very firm and advancing for old, and dull and 10@15c lower for new. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Rye firm at $1 45 for old western. Oats very firm at 81@85c for old western; 91@92c for new Ohio. Corn dull and heavy at $1 09@1 11 for good to prime new mixed western; $1 05 for unsound do. Pork very quiet with sellers of mess at $23 30 regular; buyers at $23 25; sellers at $23 25 cash, and buyers at $23 20. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats dull. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard steady at 12⅝@12¾c for fair to prime steam, and 13¼c for kettle rendered.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Tobacco steady; sales 151 hhds lugs $8; fair leaf $23 75. Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at $2. Corn dull at 85c in bulk. Oats—New 55c in bulk. Mess pork $24. Bacon shoulders 12¼c. Clear sides active; sales 200 casks at 16c. Lard in tierces 15¼c; fancy hams 20½c, all packed. Raw whisky nominal at 30c in bond. Cotton 24@25c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Coffee dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—prime steady; good to prime red $2 20@2 35; white $2 50@2 60. Corn active; white higher; sales at $1@1 10, the latter for prime; yellow $1 17@1 18. Whisky nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Flour more active but without change. Wheat firm; new southern $2 25@2 35. Corn quiet and weak; mixed western $1 15@1 16. Oats declining; new 73@75c. Whisky dull.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 14.—Cotton firm at 26@27c. Corn $1 05@1 10. Oats 85c. Hay—timothy $25@28. Bran $16@18. Corn meal $5 75@6. Bacon firm at 10½@16½c. Mess pork $26.

Real Estate, Stock, Bond, Mortgage and Insurance Brokerage.

We would direct especial attention to the card of George H. Holtzman, Esq., in the above line. Mr. Holtzman is identified with the COMMERCIAL as one of the proprietors and President of our Company, and now combines the above business with his official position in the COMMERCIAL establishment. Mr. Holtzman is too well known in this community to need our indorsement for capability and reliability; yet courtesy demands that we should allude to his new business arrangements, and we heartily commend him to our readers for all transactions they may require in the lines above named. Mr. Holtzman's advertisement is in another column, and his office is in the COMMERCIAL Building, 75 Fifth street.

Hearing and the Ear.

The diseases of the ear, until recently, have been but little known, and have been usually regarded as without cure, no one caring to go to the necessary trouble or the labor of the necessary investigations, to find out whether hardness of hearing or deafness was amenable to treatment. The human ear, doubtless, was intended for use. It is one of the five senses, or as Shakespeare has it, "one of the five wits," and therefore capable of conveying knowledge to the mind as truly and accurately as any of the other four. Its impairment or diseased condition is a privation of no common character, as it shuts out one-fifth of the avenues to usefulness and knowledge. Men who have lost their hearing suffer great inconvenience. They all know this better then we have ability to portray it. They all feel the want of that useful organ, the human ear, when demands are made on it for its employment. They know it is on their heads like that of others—that there is an auricle to catch, and a hole to convey the sound, but as far as its powers are concerned it might as well be on the head of a coal boat, or attached to a corn stalk. We are speaking, of course, of ears totally deaf, and there are some such—many of them past cure—many of them not. The ear or the eye has as much reason to get out of order as the stomach, or liver, or the lungs, for they are as much used, although not equally important to life.

What our aim is, in the present article, is to show that the human ears, when diseased, are capable of being cured. That any one should doubt it seems to us a matter of no little wonder. A child has scarlet fever, or catarrh, or diptheria, and recovers from the disease, but there remains a thickening of the membranes of the throat and nose, or there is a discharge from one or both ears. The discharge is sometimes offensive, sometimes not. This is what is usually termed *otorrhœa*, and is as readily cured as an ulcer on the leg or any other part of the body. Noises in the head and ears, like the buzzing of insects, the whirling of spindles, &c., are all symptomatic of approaching deafness, and can be cured before it reaches that point. It never was intended that the ear, once out of order, should forever remain so. We speak of course, of such as have no loss of structure—no incurable lesion, for where these exist to any extent, the case may be hopeless, and often is so. Where they do not exist, the deafness is curable like any other disease or infirmity. We have often published such cures, not only of deafness but also of blindness, made by Dr. Keyser, whose consultation rooms are at No. 120 Penn street, of this city. Two cases are remarkable ones, and within the reach of all who desire to find out their truthfulness. They are of well known persons, and can be attested by hundreds of persons cognizant of their verity.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of others in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment of deafness. My son had been afflicted for five years with deafness, produced from scarlet fever. At times he could not hear at all: and could only understand as we would motion to him. His speech had also become effected. Having tried other remedies without receiving any benefit, I applied to Dr. Keyser, and under his treatment he has entirely recovered, and can now hear as well as ever he did.

JOHN B. GARRET,
No. 177 Beaver street, Allegheny.

A BLIND GIRL CURED.

One of the most astounding cures that has come to our notice recently, is that of a Miss Fisher, of Beaver county, who was blind of both eyes, and was entirely cured by DR. KEYSER, of 120 Penn street. This young lady had, besides, made use of medical knowledge within an area of fifty miles, to no purpose. Her brother, who related the case to us, regarded it as a most wonderful cure.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

Worthy of Notice.

FROM M. M. FENNER, M. D.

A letter from M. M. Fenner, M. D., Fellow, and Corresponding Secretary of the Electic Medical Society, State of New York, late of the U. S. Navy, Editor of the *Medical Progress*, etc., etc., etc.

It is right and proper to accord credit where credit is justly due. I therefore feel a pleasure in stating to those afflicted with disease of the ear, that I became so deaf in one ear as to be unable to hear the ticking of a watch when closely applied to it; that this deafness was accompanied by singing and roaring sounds in the head positively painful; and that I called upon Dr. E. S. Aborn, Oculist and Aurist, at 134 Smithfield street, for treatment, with the happy effect of having my hearing *perfectly restored*, and all the accompanying unpleasant symptoms completely removed within fifteen minutes from the time I entered his office. Such results speak for themselves, and of course could not be strengthened by any word of comment. Dr. Aborn thus presents claims to high consideration as an ear surgeon.

M. M. FENNER, M. D.,
Jamestown, N. Y.

CATARRH, Deafness, discharge from the ear, disease of the eye, as well as all affections of the throat and organs of the chest, and especially such cases deemed hopeless, treated with utmost success by Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street.

His book, which treats on the above named diseases, sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

MARRIED:

McKNIGHT—LATSHAW—On Wednesday morning, August 14th, by the Rev. A. M. Milligan, Mr. W. JAMES McKNIGHT to SARAH, daughter of Benjamin F. Latshaw, all of Pittsburgh. No cards.

We extend our congratulations to the happy couple, and bespeak for them a life of unalloyed bliss.

DIED:

LITTLE—At his residence in Oakland, on Wednesday, August 7th, 1867, THOMAS LITTLE, Sr., aged 60 years.

BARD—On Friday, August 9th, 1867, at 9 o'clock A. M., RICHARD BARD, in the sixtieth year of his age.

SAMSON—On Tuesday evening, August 6th, at Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, ELIZABETH SAMSON, aged forty-nine years, mother of H. and Dexter Samson, of this city.

FLACCUS—Saturday evening, August 10th, 1867, EMMA, youngest daughter of William and Catharine Flaccus, aged five years, one month and thirteen days.

BOYD—On Sabbath morning, August 11th, at 1½ o'clock, MARGARETTA BOYD, at the residence of her parents, No. 269 Federal street, Allegheny city.

McGREGOR—On Sabbath, August 11th, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., JANE BYERS, wife of James McGregor, aged 34 years.

MONTGOMERY—Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at 2 o'clock, after a protracted illness, which he bore with resignation, WILLIAM J. MONTGOMERY, aged 39 years and 5 months.

COURSIN—On the 12th inst., at McKeesport, RAWLEIGH PARK, infant son of B. B. and Sarah P. Coursin.

LEMON—Monday, 12th instant, at his residence, Long Run, JAMES LEMON, aged sixty-four years.

BOWMAN—On the 14th instant, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., MIDE, infant daughter of Wm. H. and M. Jennie Bowman, aged four months and fourteen days.

☞ ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The adjourned meeting of the Committee will be held at the office of Ald. J. S. SUTHERLAND, corner of Diamond street and Cherry alley, on MONDAY, August 19, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. It is expected that every member will be present.
By order,
J. H. MILLER, Chairman.
J. S. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Sec'y.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY,

D. R. COON, of Collins Township,

Subject to the decision of the County Republican Convention.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

LUKE B. DAVISON, Republican,

OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Apply to the PRESIDENT, Cannonsburg, or to the VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.

TEACHERS WANTED.

The School Board of Mifflin Township wish to employ Thirteen Teachers. Schools to open on the 1st Monday of September. Length of Term, Five Months. Wages $45 for all who have No. 1 Certificates, and $40 for No. 2. Apply to Dr. BLACKBURN, near the Six Mile Ferry.
JAMES MEANS, JR., Sec'y.

TO AGENTS—EXPERIENCED Book Canvassers can now pre-engage Territory for the best Book of the year. A new National work entitled
THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC,
From the Discovery of America to the present time, considered from a Christian stand point, by Jesse T. Peck, D. D. Address, with testimonials,
BROUGHTON & WYMAN,
13 Bible House, New York.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, August 14th, 1867.

TO COAL MERCHANTS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 28th instant, inclusive, for furnishing to Allegheny County from

Eight to Ten Thousand Bushels of Good Merchantable Coal,

Free from slack and dirt. To be delivered at the entrance of the Court House and Jail on Fifth and Ross streets, in quantities of six hundred bushels per day, and to be weighed on the City Weigh Scales. Payment will be made by warrants drawn on the County Treasurer, when the contract is completed.
By direction of County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT,
Controller.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, August 14, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 28th instant, for

Rip-Rapping and Underpinning the Bridge over Little Sewickley Creek,

On the Road leading from Allegheny City to Beaver, in Sewickley township. Bids for Rip-rapping to be at so much per perch, and for Underpinning so much for the job.
By direction of the County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT,
Controller.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

TERMS:
One copy, per year.......................$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year................1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

ANOTHER POWDER BOAT EXPLOIT.

Perhaps the country is ignorant of the fact that General BUTLER has recently fired a big gun. It was aimed at General GRANT. The intention was to overwhelm the latter individual in odium in consequence of his action in regard to the exchange of prisoners at the time of the greatest mortality—rather a little previous thereto. There is nothing new in what has just been published—it is only the object that is new. When the exchanges had ceased in 1863, the rebels held 15,000 federal and we held 25,000 rebel prisoners—our men being in a distressing condition. BUTLER wanted to freeze and starve the rebels in retaliation, but GRANT would not listen to it. Late in that year the business was given into the hands of BUTLER as Commissioner of Exchange. With him the Confederates had already declared they would hold no intercourse. After some fruitless correspondence, in which the question of negro equality was raised by BUTLER,—GRANT agreeing to his view that the federal soldier of whatever color was as good as any rebel soldier, the negotiation was broken off. The rebels had, however, offered to exchange man for man. This offer Gen. GRANT declined in a telegram in which he said:

> "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here."

Subsequently the rebels gave up our sick and wounded, but much delay occurred in procuring transportation—and it was during this delay that the greatest mortality occurred.

It is on the publication of the telegram the essential portion of which is quoted above, that Gen. BUTLER relies to overwhelm GRANT. With this purpose steadily in view, Gen. BUTLER concludes his elaborate statement in the following characteristic language:

> "The great importance of the questions; the fearful responsibility for the many thousands of lives which, by the refusal to exchange, were sacrificed by the most cruel forms of death, from cold, starvation and pestilence of the prison pens of Raleigh and Andersonville, being more than all the British soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon; the anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, wives, to know the exigency which caused this terrible and perhaps, as it may have seemed to them, useless and unnecessary destruction of those dear to them, by horrible deaths, each and all have compelled me to this exposition, so that it may be seen that these lives were spent as a part of the system of the attack upon the rebellion, devised by the wisdom of the General-in-Chief of the armies, to destroy it by depletion, depending upon our superior numbers to win, the victory at last. The loyal mourners will doubtless derive solace from this fact, and appreciate all the more highly the genius which conceived the plan and the success won at so great a cost."

Now the leader is doubtless impressed with the conviction that from the time the telegram from GRANT declining the exchange was received, till the present, Gen. BUTLER has been boiling over with horror and indignation, and that as a Christian man he must have been kept awake every night for years on account of it. But let us have all the record. Gen. BUTLER supplies but a part of it—that part only which will assist his purpose. It was in August that the telegram of GRANT was sent—approved, as it is understood, by Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. STANTON. The response of BUTLER—which he don't give—was as follows:

> Major General Butler to Lieutenant General Grant:
> AUGUST 18, 1864.
> LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT: Telegram received. No exchange has been or will be made by me which will give the enemy any advantage. *To show that my views and the Lieutenant General's are in exact accordance* I will send a letter written to General Hitchcock to-day upon this subject, with his indorsement upon it.
> "I have exchanged nobody but wounded men since the first of May, except surgeons, non-combatants, and a few cases of special exchange. A full report will be made to the Lieutenant General of all that was intended to be done in the matter.
> "BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General,
> "Commissioner of Exchange."

It was BUTLER-like to write the above, claiming to have originated the idea advanced by GRANT, and it was BUTLER like to suppress it, when it would be a swift witness against him in his present game.

MIGHT AND RIGHT.

When consciousness of power and respect for right co-exist and co-operate in the administration of the affairs of nations, they go on prosperously. Domestic interests are protected and justice controls the foreign relations. This ideal is not always, we might say not often, realized in the "Family of Nations." Might too frequently takes precedence of right in the consideration of ruling powers. The great nations of Europe are at this hour occupied with computations of comparative strength. The nice balance of power has been disturbed, and no spontaneous adjustment of it appears probable. Hence spring the estimates and the speculative measurements of the powers of the different nations, both by themselves and by each other.

The rapid development of interior strength in Russia, accompanied by exterior aspirations, especially in the direction of the Bosphorus, is, probably, one latent element of apprehension. More conspicuous, though, perhaps, not more real, is the sudden accession of power by Prussia—the *result* of such aspirations. And the immediate ground of apprehension is, that for mutual interest these may combine and by might—right being put in abeyance—endanger the peace of Europe, from West to East. Such alliance is believed in fact to have been formed, although its immediate purposes are not definitely even conjectured. The article in the Edinburg *Review*, which has attracted attention and comment, refers to this supposed Russo-Prussian alliance. The following sentence, coming from a British pen, is remarkable, as showing at once how serious is the apprehension of danger, and how changed is the tone of England towards her old and hereditary enemy. The writer says:

> "We do not conceal our opinion that the power, and even the superiority, of the French army, is an essential condition of the liberty and independence of Europe. France has ere this given liberty to others, even while she denied it to herself; and if the future had in store a military combination between the powers of the North—the forces of Germany backed by the forces of Russia—it is only by a close and intimate alliance of France with this country that the cause of Western civilization, and perhaps the independence of the East, can be upheld. No traces of past rivalry and animosity, no apprehension of future differences, shake our faith in the alliance of France and Great Britain as the best security of public law and of peace; and we therefore regard the efficiency of the French army with an interest second only to that which we feel in the efficiency of our own forces. It cannot too often be repeated that the peace of Europe is threatened, if it be threatened, not by France, but by the changes Prussia has made in the distribution of power."

There is among the affiliated nations of Europe, a sort of modified States' rights doctrine maintained of necessity, denominated by them the balance of power. The moving of the Schleswig pebble from one scale to the other disturbed the equilibrium recently, and fierce war ensued. To move the Venice pebble from one scale to the other, a little while ago, Southern Europe was convulsed with alarms and battles. And even now the estimates of power are made, irrespective of right, with reference to the transfer of other fractions of European territory from their old masters to new ones. Russia has not withdrawn her expectant eyes from the domain of the Sultan. Nor, probably, has France relinquished hopes of perfecting her boundary towards the Rhine. These schemes of accession and others, whether real or imaginary, can not fail to excite both interest and apprehension among the great powers themselves, as well as among those which are marked for appropriation by might without right. The success of Prussia and her subsequent impunity and haughty bearing, at once excite the fears of the other great nations, and stimulate their ambition for similar achievements.

For a little time after our triumph over the rebellion, the consciousness of power exhibited itself among us, in boastful and even in menacing speech. It was the natural outflow of the occasion. But the normal principle of respect for right speedily asserted itself, and its claims, as heretofore, met with a prompt and almost universal response. For our nation, right is the first thing to be decided on, and then power, ample and suitable, will rally for its support.

IN Philadelphia the Republican party have adopted the system of registering the Republican voters preliminary to the primary elections. This is intended as a check on the irregular and sometimes fraudulent proceedings attending the nominations. When Democrats are permitted—as they sometimes are—to select the delegates to a Republican Convention, the Republican party must, of course, soon become demoralized. Where everybody is permitted to vote, if he only professes to be a Republican, of course fraud is inevitable and the obligation of the party to support the nominees ceases. To such an extent has this sort of thing been carried in Philadelphia, that those who have an honest intent and the good of the party at heart, have caused to be instituted the registry system. While it is not a complete cure it is well calculated to check the grosser frauds complained of. It might be adopted in Pittsburgh with much propriety.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

The recent elections in these two States have placed them before the public eye in positions strongly antithetical. In former years, under the leaden scepter of slavery, they were politically very much alike. The difference was in favor of Kentucky, where the influence of a few able emancipationists toned the public mind somewhat in favor of freedom to the colored race. Tennessee went into the secession movement of 1861 with, however, a large loyal element in its population. Kentucky, with a large disloyal population, was saved from that madness, but attained the unenviable fame of having supplied its full quota of men to the rebel army. Slavery, the bane of both States, was abolished in Tennessee by Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation; in Kentucky by the Constitutional Amendment.

After the war, Tennessee was reconstructed, and in the process loyalty, and not color was made the basis of the elective franchise. The position of Kentucky exempted it from the much needed purgation of a similar process, and left it, as before emancipation, with color and not loyalty the basis of the right to vote. The consequences of the two policies are apparent in the elections. In Tennessee the huge majority is a measure of the loyal citizenship of the State, while in Kentucky, the like huge majority embraces defeated, disarmed and disbanded soldiers of JEFF. DAVIS's army, guerrillas that infested the State during the war, and Democrats greed for office in any company. The election results are thus easily accounted for—the loyal citizens being admitted to vote in Tennessee, while the returned rebels were excluded, and in Kentucky the returned rebels being admitted, while all the loyal colored citizens were excluded.

The contrast invites the consideration of the loyal Union people of the whole country. The real central issue between parties in *every State* is the same as in the two States named. It is, whether loyal or disloyal men shall rule in this nation. It is not a question of color any more. That phase of it may be considered obsolete, since the will of the people has so decreed. It is a question of loyalty or disloyalty. Tennessee has decided in favor of loyalty, Kentucky has made its mark on the opposite side. The one represents Republicanism, the other a so-called conservatism. The election in Tennessee is a sample of what it will be in every other Southern State under the reconstruction law. Kentucky is an illustration of what it would be in every State, were the conservative policy to prevail. But as the friends of the Union show no signs of relaxing their policy of justice and wisdom, or of abandoning their purpose inflexibly maintained through the war, Kentucky is doomed to stand alone, in whatever glory the late election may confer. The spectacle will only make the loyal and true men of other States the more determined in maintaining the broad, just and ennobling principles of freedom on which our Government rests. Public sentiment has decreed that loyal men shall have the elective franchise, and this decree is gradually but irresistibly crystalizing into the form of law.

While thinking of the two States named in this article, as they have fairly presented themselves, it is impossible to refrain from some anticipations of their future. Kentucky, physically one of the best States of the Union, has been kept back by slavery. It now, after being set free from that burden, appears bent on being, by its own volition, chained to the dead body, and having all the burden and stench of it, without any of the advantages which were derived from it when alive. The future of Kentucky, unless its auspices should happily be changed, is not hopeful, either in a political, material or moral point of view. It has had active agitation of the slavery question heretofore. It will have agitation of the negro suffrage question, till it is settled on a very different basis from that indicated in the late election. Tennessee has made an advance. And in the future years, should Kentucky continue to be controlled by ex-rebel influences, Tennessee will walk away from her, in the march of improvement and civilization, as Ohio has in years that are past.

STANTON AND GENTILITY.

Mr. STANTON does not seem to regard his office as one of courtesy, to be regulated by the rules of the drawing-room, but one of grave responsibility, involving the interest of the whole Union. The gentlemen who have figured conspicuously as traitors and rebels are notorious for their exquisite sense of propriety. Their hackneyed phrases about delicacy, gentlemen, honor, etc., have suddenly become fashionable among the rough and ready Democracy of the North, who are shocked and "kilt entirely," by Mr. SANTON's rustic insensibility to the claims of politeness.

We must excuse Mr. STANTON. At least, we must allow him the benefit of extenuating circumstances. Besides being constitutionally rather of the *tenax propositi* or firm temperament, he has in his office had too much to do with severe scenes and subjects, and with hard men and propositions, to be easily unmanned at this late day. We are, therefore, not at all surprised, that Mr. STANTON is not readily bowed out of the important office which he holds, under the laws of Congress, and with the approval, and the admiration, of the loyal people. A gentle hint may be sufficient for ordinary occasions, but the law of Congress makes this a peculiar case. It was not an ordinary occasion when Mr. STANTON was called to the Cabinet in Mr. LINCOLN's *first term*, and Mr. JOHNSON's administration of Mr. LINCOLN's *second* term, has made the present political crisis anything but an ordinary occasion. It may be a grief to Mrs. GRUNDY, to see Mr. STANTON insensible to the bow of so polite a gentleman and faithful a statesman as the President, but while he obeys the behest of the United States Congress he must be excused.

"SUCH A LEADER."

The letter of the notorious ROBERT TOOMBS, which he issued some weeks ago, much in the tone and humor of a bear with a very sore head, has not had much effect even among those who formerly were swayed by this eminent conspirator. The impudence of the renegade rebel does not, of course, strike them as it does us, but they have discernment enough to see the impolicy of its propositions, and they, therefore, with a prudence which it utterly lacks, decline to give it either approval or sympathy. The proposed party and its objects, and especially under *such a leader* they wisely repudiate. The following from a Georgia paper expresses probably the common sentiment, concerning the letter and its broken down author:

> "As we interpret it, it indicates that an effort is to be made to organize a party in support of the right of secession. We thought the South *had abandoned that doctrine* as a practical idea in American politics. While neither war nor majorities can change men's convictions, yet when there were two interpretations of the Constitution, and the supporters of both went to war to enforce them, the doctrine of the prevailing party must be taken as established. Even if our abstract reflections led us to a different conclusion, we should feel *bound to submit* to the ultimate arbiter. Such a tremendous war *ought to settle something*. Having invoked the God of battles, we feel *bound by his decision*. Further, the purpose which this letter discloses is very ill-timed. The people of the North are divided upon the terms of reinstating the South. They are united, with trifling exceptions, in condemning secession. It is our policy to offer every inducement for liberal terms. The appearance of a party among us, *under such a leader*, maintaining a doctrine which they almost all abhor, *will give a vast increase* of strength to those who favor the harshest terms."

PENALTY FOR VOTING.

There would be no limit to the rumpus that would be made here, if, after an election, Republican employers, manufacturers, railroad superintendents and citizens should discharge their laborers for voting the Democratic ticket. Yet we have not heard the first whisper of Democratic indignation at the like treatment of laboring men in Tennessee, who are visited with rebel vengeance because they voted the Republican ticket. Hence the amiable and impartial members of the party are so eager for the chance of heaping odium of that kind upon the Republicans, that their ingenuity invents occasion and their fertile imagination supplies them with facts by the speech-ful. But if the proscribed voter be a negro and not an Irishman, and live in Tennessee and not in Pennsylvania, it is all right and lovely in Democratic eyes.

How the Tennessee policy will work, in the long run, remains to be seen. Without labor, plantations will not be likely to pay well. It perpetuates and increases the antipathy between the races, in the practical and natural working of which the white persecutors have no advantage over the proscribed blacks. So that, it is but the old madness of exhibiting a passion that will recoil upon themselves, or, according to the proverb, damaging their own nose to spite their face. The relation of employer and employed cannot be modified by color, and in their disordered state of society they must take the labor that they have or go without. White laborers will seek fields of toil where civil rights can be enjoyed in freedom.

IN somewhat questionable taste, indeed with so little discretion as to more than justify the prevalent impression that, on all matters connected with memories of her late husband, she is the victim of a monomania little short of absolute lunacy, Queen VICTORIA has just caused to be published the first part of a history of her courtship and married life, edited nominally by Sir GEORGE GREY, formerly confidential equerry to Prince ALBERT, but evidently dictated and arranged by herself. Of the way in which she and the prince, incited thereto by shrewd and judicious relatives, grew up to regard themselves as made for each other; of how, when she became queen at eighteen years of age, her head was just a little bit turned, and the idea entered it of postponing matrimony for three or four years; of how ALBERT coming to release her from any fancied engagement, smote her young affections with irresistible effect, and caused her to offer her hand and heart upon the spot—of all these and many kindred collateral things, her reminiscences can only be described as gushing. It is true she lays before her readers epistolary confidences that were clearly never intended for the public eye, but it seems as if her woman's heart was so full to overflowing of inexpressible love for him whom she lost, as to render it a necessity for her to give to some one the open confidence which insures sincere sympathy. And to whom should a Queen give her confidence if not to her whole people?

IT is true that from its inception the Fenian movement was declared by its projectors and managers to be entirely unconnected with any religious denomination or influence. It was neither Catholic nor Protestant. In wearing of the Green no hostility to the Orange, in a sectarian sense, was intended. In short, the scheme was purely political and patriotic, having for its single object the rescue of downtrodden Ireland from the cruel claws of the British Lion, and the elevation of the Harp and Sunburst over the blood-stained banner of St. George. Nevertheless, Fenianism found its chief, almost its sole, sustenance in the contributions of poor servant girls and hard-working mechanics and laborers, ninety-nine hundredths of whom belonged to the Roman church. What will these devout and simple-minded people say or think when they hear that their *soi disant* "President" ROBERTS has lately been in Italy in close confabulation with the leaders of the "party of action," or anti-Papal, Garibaldian Revolutionary Committee, whose main object in life is the acquisition of Rome, with its necessary sequence of the total abolishment of the temporal power of the Pope? The terms of the bargain that ROBERTS has been trying to strike can only be conjectured, but no good Catholic can hear of his even conferring with members of the junta referred to without suspecting there is something wrong.

THE Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* with much force remarks that while constitutional reform should not be lost sight of, the people should continually bear in mind the importance of "electing to places of trust men who will hold themselves above and beyond all corrupt influences, indirect or otherwise." For most of the evils so much complained of a remedy rests in the hands of the people themselves. The evils have arisen from permitting dishonest and incompetent men to obtain possession of the offices from high to low. Our Legislature has become corrupt because men willing to sell themselves have so generally been chosen. There is no constitutional remedy that will reach this evil. The people are the source of the evil and the remedy both—perhaps it would be more proper to say, the politicians are the cause of the evil and the remedy rests solely with the people. This is an every day, perfectly palpable fact. Conventions fall into the hands of small politicians in the service of aspirants. These aspirants generally are the architects of the ruin that has been worked to our reputation at home and abroad. There is nothing to which it is more important the people should become aroused than this. It is time they took possession of their conventions and presented nominees to support whom would bring the blush to the cheek of no man.

THE French Legislative body had lately an excited and rather noisy debate on the loss of life and the expenditure of money in the Franco-Mexican expedition. The Government side aimed to represent both as inconsiderable, while a tendency to exaggeration appeared in the speeches of the members of the opposition. As the accounts are not published, nor even laid before the Legislative body, no means are furnished for judging of the actual losses of life and treasure. The range of statements is from 270,000,000 francs, on the Government side, to 600,000,000 on the side of the opposition. But what we notice particularly in the debate, is the violent and noisy interruptions of members while speaking. This appears to be the fashion, in the French Chambers, and it does not tend to elevate our ideas of French politeness. The unseemly accompaniments of Parliamentary debate are jotted down in the reports, as "noise," "movements on some benches," "interruptions," "approbation" and cries of "vote!" "vote!" "no," "no." The opposition in the body is a minority, but its members are bold, decided and plain speaking.

THE valuation of property, under the internal revenue law, shows very generally an increase. Taking the period of six or seven years, the advance has been great. The Southern States cannot, of course, be embraced in this remark, although individuals in favorable localities have, no doubt, added considerably to their property. The depreciation and loss consequent on the rebellion are immense. In Virginia the valuation, according to the census of 1860, was: Real estate, $494,898,327; and personal, including, we presume, the chattels human, $588,288,351. It was the fourth in wealth among the States, and the second in personal property, being only exceeded in this item by New York. The next census will show a wonderful shrinkage of wealth in that great commonwealth, besides the marvel of half its personal property being metamorphosed into personal, responsible, free people.

AWHILE ago it was thought that female suffrage in Kansas would carry without a doubt. Now, however, the doubts are numerous and rather grave, although no doubt is felt as to the success of negro suffrage. In this respect that State differs not widely from most of other States, be the fact complimentary to the women or negroes. That an illiterate negro just freed from slavery and yet bewildered with the change, should be held more worthy of suffrage than an educated and refined woman, is a little odd. But is that the view on which the decision is based? To suppose so would impute the grossest ignorance to those who decide. Therefore the decision must be on other grounds; more or less in the universal fitness of things, which holds that woman's sphere is not consistent with voting and the logical consequences. Here is the hard spot the advocates of female suffrage have to surmount.

THE strong vote in the Michigan Constitutional Convention in favor of prohibition, and the refusal of the Convention to submit the question separately, are significant signs of the times. The wisdom of such an extreme measure may be questioned. Nevertheless, it shows the popular tendency. This comes necessarily from the universal and still growing evil of intemperance—not the intemperance of former days; but an all-consuming epidemic that gathers its victims by scores, and from all ranks and classes. If by a clause in her Constitution Michigan shall be fortunate enough to exterminate this plague, it will be a happy day for her citizens. The attempt will be watched with an absorbing interest by the other States, not less afflicted than she.

THE Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican*, after recording the latest outrage by the "cowardly and vindictive savages," says:

> "General Sherman will do well to hasten his return to the scene of action, and lose no time in the extermination with fire and sword to the band of wretches engaged in this affair. Condign punishment and a merciless doom should swiftly overtake these murderous redskins, and the lesson of their experience may be of value to their survivors."

Our contemporary would be of immense service to General SHERMAN and humanity in general, by making known the process that is practicable for securing the result which it deems so necessary. "Condign punishment" sounds well, and would square with the rule of eternal justice, without any doubt; but as to the ways and means, General SHERMAN and the rest of them are understood to strenuously declare that they don't see them. Does the *Republican*?

WASHINGTON telegrams assure us that the President will shortly commence swinging around the circle by the way of Cape May, Saratoga and Tennessee. As the President's performances in this line thus far have had the uniform effect of bringing him into contempt before the people, of strengthening the opposition to him, and the will of Congress, backed by the people, one is curious to know what he expects to accomplish by this dog-day tour. We will not say how many thousands were added to the Republican majority in the States which held their elections just succeeding the Presidential swing through the west, but the number was considerable. We acquit the President of intending anything of the kind now; but in view of the past we cannot doubt what the facts will be.

THE successive laws of Congress, for restoring the recreant States to the Union, bear a striking analogy to the famous flank movements for suppressing their rebellion against it. Each change of position, necessitated by insane opposition, places the opponents in a worse condition than they were before it, while it makes the triumph of right the more sure. The more wise of their public men perceive that they are not far from Appomattox now, and counsel surrender, rather than hazard, by further resistance, the danger of confiscation. The Republican party wishes to save them from further damage and final ruin through their madness, but they refuse to be saved.

The serious charge brought by the Democratic press against Judge WILLIAMS that he is not a native of the State, suggests the case of the eloquent S. S. PRENTISS, of Mississippi. In his warm contest for Congress in that State, his opponent stated that the people of Mississippi were under obligations to vote for him because he was a native of Mississippi, while PRENTISS was not. In reply to this, PRENTISS said the fact stated by his opponent placed them under greater obligations to him than to his opponent, for, said he, "after arriving at maturity I voluntarily came to this State, while my opponent came under circumstances over which he had no control."

IT is estimated that not less than twenty thousand men who had been rebel soldiers voted at the Kentucky elections this week. The usual amount of killing of loyal men and negroes is recorded along with the Democratic triumph of forty thousand. The following from a Lexington letter reads as a matter of course:

> "We have a good deal of talk about calling a Radical Convention to meet in Frankfort some time in September, at which the Radical party will be reorganized, come out straight for negro suffrage, the equalization of the laws, and reconstruction of the State by Congress. It is said the negroes will elect delegates to this Convention, and if denied seats will hold a Convention of their own—a black and tan Convention, without distinction of color, which will ask Congress for black suffrage, and reconstruction may be looked for."

Kentucky is one of the fittest States for reconstruction in the list, and with reference to her it is but "a question of time."

THE New Orleans *Crescent* records the fact that the books of registration have been closed and many white voters, because of the stiff-neckedness, not recorded. It thinks it was a bad choice, and with almost the pathos of the Psalmist says: "Our poor old State has drifted about long enough. We want to tie up somewhere for repairs." The difficulty with our Southern friends is, they learn wisdom too slowly, and comprehend too feebly the revolution in ideas that is going on in the land. No change that could be made would defeat the result, though it might be temporarily interfered with.

THE New York *Herald*, in its present stage of feebleness, advises the President not only to remove STANTON but all the five district commanders. On this issue it assures Mr. JOHNSON he need not be afraid to go to the people. It is sometimes difficult to determine which with the *Herald* controls—stupidity or mischief. If by giving this advice the worst mischief to the President is meant, then the explanation is sufficient; but if not, then it fully establishes its stupidity; for no one knowing anything of the people will pretend that on the issue invoked they would not sweep the President and all his adherents to destruction.

A RECENT visit to Chicago afforded the opportunity of seeing some of its out-door business activity and some of its in-door appliances for comfortable living and intellectual improvement. We confess to a little mortification and more surprise, on visiting one of its principal reading-rooms, to find not a single Pittsburgh paper among its files. It is remarkable, that, connected with this great manufacturing center by one of the best railroads in the country, the name of Pittsburgh being first in the title of the corporation that owns it, the principal reading-room of Chicago should not have one of our daily papers on file.

THE latest depredations by the Indians rather upset the moral suasion idea. The perpetrators are said to be Indians the Government has for some time back been feeding. If this is the way they show their gratitude and friendship, the feeding process had better stop. We understand that the only hope of avoiding a general difficulty and a war of extermination—that is of the Indians and the Treasury—is that the new Board of Commissioners may induce the savages to settle on some distant reservation, there to live in peace and quiet. To this end an effort is to be made; but we do not understand that any one has much confidence in it succeeding.

THE hardest thing on the "inflation of the currency" is an accidental hit from the latest inventor of a flying machine. He has succeeded in evading or counteracting all the laws of aerostatics; he has his principles of buoyancy and guidance, for his air vessel, well defined, and all he lacks now for a complete success is money. Hydrogen gas is not enough for levity to the new air vessel; it must have money as an auxiliary. The aeronaut must be stronger than the New York *Herald* in the belief of an inflated currency. But "money," according to an ancient proverb, "makes the mare go," and why not the balloon?

THE most sensible as well as the most recent expression which has come from the South, is that of opposition to the removal of SHERIDAN. It has finally come to be seen that the only effect of any further attempt on the part of the President to interfere with the operation of the laws of Congress will be to increase the stringency of the Congressional policy, and that will but increase the rapidity and force of the blows necessary to subdue the spirit which throughout four years endeavored to overthrow the Government, and now worries itself in the vain hope of being able to resist the consequences.

IT turns out as we suspected it would, that the retaliation of the discomfitted planters in Tennessee, which took the shape of dismissing the freedmen, is proving a two edged sword. The planters want the labor of the negroes nearly as much as they want the pay, and the rage is likely to be short-lived and mainly impotent. In one aspect we might rejoice at the rage of the ex-slaveholding democracy,—if anything were needed forever to fix the freedmen in support of radicalism, these persecutions would certainly suffice.

THAT SHERIDAN was not removed sometime since, is owing to the activity of Gen. GRANT in urging his protestations against such a policy. But he is not long to be spared. The *Intelligencer* of Friday morning does its best to put the question at rest, as follows:

> The sneers of the Radical press in reference to the delay in the removal of General Sheridan are quite out of place. It seems that, so far from the delay being the result of any change of determination as to *him*, it is referable solely to the caution proper to be observed in designating his successor. In this connection we may say that telegraphic dispatches from this city announcing the probable appointment of Gen. Rousseau are incorrect. They doubtless grew out of the fact that his presence has been requested at Washington. He comes here on other and altogether different business.

A MEMPHIS letter says the planters are quite inclined to discharge the negroes because they voted for BROWNLOW. Should this be done the writer says the blacks will have to subsist on public charity, which would be a great calamity. Meantime what will the planters have done but bitten off their own noses? It strikes us that the negro laborers are as necessary to the plantation owners as plantation owners are to the laborers.

THE note of the President to Mr. STANTON and the reply of the Secretary are models of State papers in one respect—brevity, or perhaps we may say two—brevity and point, for there is a considerable amount of the latter quality in both letters. There is no more circumlocution in either than there is in charging bayonets, which exercise of the manual the correspondence strikingly resembles.

THE SURRATT trial has ended in the disagreement of the Jury and their being discharged by Judge FISHER. Four were for conviction and eight for acquittal. The efforts to establish an alibi were successful to this extent. It is stated that had the accused been indicted for conspiracy he would have been convicted at once.

Spare the Birds.

Often and earnestly have we plead for the birds, against the cruel practices of the featherless bipeds, who wage a war of extermination upon them. We say, spare them. That is all that is demanded. If let alone, they will take care of themselves. They will build their own houses, rear their families, sing cheerfully at their work, and set an example of conjugal tone and parental assiduity, which many of our race might consider and imitate with great advantages. But, we fear, our pleas and those of others on the same side, have been crowned with only a limited success. The indefinite multiplication of moths, worms, bugs and their destructive ravages in grains, fruits and vegetables, offer the strongest proofs of this. The destruction of birds by men and the destruction of vegetation by insects go on with equal pace. The old grudging of a few cherries or of a few hills of corn, is the ground for war upon the birds, and the consequence is that we have our fruit filled with worms and our corn fields infested with vermin a hundred fold more injurious to them than crows and blackbirds.

We ask any of our readers who may have thought that birds were made only for them to practice their shooting skill upon, to read the following statement, made by an intelligent policeman whose post of duty and observation was the Union Park, in New York city. What he says of the sparrow will apply to several species of birds:

> "In April, 1866, two pairs of sparrows came to Union Park, and claimed possession of the only bird house there (indeed, it was the only one in five Parks) which was occupied by two pairs of wrens. After a desperate fight of several hours, the wrens had to yield to the heavier birds, and left the Park. The sparrows took possession, and within five weeks had nine added to their numbers, and out in the Park. In June, the same year, one hundred bird houses were erected there. The sparrows at once took to them, and produced several broods before the leaves fell from the trees, and seventy-five to eighty birds wintered there to the delight and amusement of many lovers of birds.
>
> About three hundred bird houses were also erected in four other Parks near, and many sparrows came in from Central Park and occupied them all winter, and have continued to occupy and breed in them, as has also the blue bird and wren, until now there are believed to be twelve to fifteen hundred sparrows in these Parks. They are very happy and tame, and seldom molested by the children, and have made a clean sweep of the worms and millers, and saved the foliage of all the trees, so that, for the first time in seven years at this season, we have a perfect foliage in said Parks.
>
> There is nothing like the sparrow for the destruction of the worms and insects generally. Planks have been anchored in the fountains, from which the birds drink and bathe. Last Thursday morning I counted seventy-five of them on the plank at Union Park bathing, in thirteen minutes.
>
> If the people will put up bird houses on the trees in our streets and yards, the city will be well supplied with the sparrow in a few years, and the vile tree worm will disappear."

The President and Mrs. Surratt.

Mr. Johnson denies that when he signed the sentence of Mrs. Surratt and directed her execution, he knew that members of the Commission had united in recommending her to mercy. He declares that he knew nothing of such a recommendation until two weeks afterward. This has elicited from Judge Pierrepont another statement, which is in these words:

> I want no misunderstanding about that. I do not intend there shall be any. That is part of the original record which I here produced. It is in the handwriting of one of the members of that Court, to wit: General Ekin. The original of that is now in his possession, and in the handwriting of Hon. Jno. A. Bingham. When counsel called for that record, I sent on the afternoon of that day to Judge Advocate General Holt, in whose possession the records are. He brought it to me with his own hand, and told me with his own voice, in presence of the other gentlemen, that that identical paper, then a part of the record, was before the President when he signed the warrant of execution, and that he had a conversation with the President at the time on the subject. That is my authority.
>
> Subsequent to this, having presented it here, the Judge Advocate General called to receive it back, and reiterated in the presence of other gentlemen the same thing. This is my knowledge, and that is my authority.

This statement of Judge Pierrepont raises a direct question of veracity between the President and Judge Holt, but it is well understood by all in official circles that the whole thing is, on the part of the President, a deliberate and malicious falsehood.

Example for Young Men.

We are constantly furnished with examples fitted to encourage young men who have their own futures to make. Every position in life furnishes illustrations of what may be accomplished by industry, energy and integrity. Less than ten years ago a young man of brains and a disposition to use them, was an apprentice with a philosophical instrument maker in Boston. He was faithful, industrious and ingenious. He sought to improve all his time so as to increase his knowledge. He won the esteem of his employer. The writer of this article advised his father to send him to the Scientific School in Yale College. He did so. Here he acquitted himself well. He was afterward for a short time Professor in the Western University of this city. He is now a Professor in Yale College, filling the chair once occupied by the distinguished Silliman, surrounded by congenial minds, and with every advantage for improvement and distinction. If his life and health are spared, his fame will extend far beyond our own shores.

Temperance Convention in Bedford.

There was a meeting in Bedford on the 30th ult. of Temperance and Church organizations over which, on motion of Hon. John Cessna, Rev. A. W. Decker presided. Steps were taken to effect a thorough organization and for public meetings, to be held quarterly on the last Wednesday of October, January, April and July.

CHALES DICKENS ON DREAMS.—In a recent number of All the Year Round, Mr. Dickens expresses the opinion that "a broad margin of allowance must always be left for coincidence in the explanation of dreams, and relates the following, which occurred to himself: We dreamed we were in a large assembly, and saw a lady in a bright red wrapper, whom we thought we knew. Her back being towards us, we touched her. On looking round, she disclosed a face that was unknown to us, and, an our apologising, said pleasantly: "I am Miss N——," mentioning a name, not the name of any friend or acquaintance we had, although a well known name. The dream was unusually vivid, and we awoke. On the very next morning we recognized (with a strange feeling) coming in at the door of our room, the lady of our dream, in a bright red wrapper. More extraordinary still, the lady was presented by the friend who accompanied her as Miss N——, the name in the dream. No circumstance, near or remote, that we could ever trace, in the least accounted for this. The lady came on the real, commonplace visit, in pursuance of an appointment quite unexpectedly made with the lady who introduced her, only on the night of the dream. From the latter we had no previous knowledge of her name, nor of her existence.

AMONG the documents on file in the War Department relative to the assassination conspiracy is the confession of Atzerott, who was executed, in which he states that Booth told him on the day of the assassination that "Jonnie" (meaning Surratt) was in town, and occupied rooms at the Herndon House.

POLITICAL.

J. Knabb, Esq., of the Reading *Journal*, has been appointed Chairman of the Republican Committee of Berks county.

Hon. John A. Baker, editor of the Perry County *Freeman*, has been nominated by the Republicans of that county for the honorable position of Associate Judge.

The editor of the Greenville, Mercer county, *Argus*, says: "We have personal assurances from a number of Republican Senators and members of the House from the Eastern part of the State, who strenuously opposed the passage of a Railroad Law, last winter, that they now acknowledge and accept it, on the Williamsport platform, as a party measure, and will be governed accordingly in their future action. In that event, Pennsylvania may yet have a Free Railroad Law."

Wm. S. Everett, Esq., and Colonel Theodore McGowan, are Republican candidates for Assembly from Franklin county. They are represented as men of integrity and ability.

Thomas Carlisle, P. Hamman and Samuel Myers, Esqrs., are named for the Republican nomination for Associate Judge of Franklin county.

The Democracy of Columbia county, have nominated Thomas Chalfant for Assembly.

John Shively is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Perry county. Charles J. T. McIntire was recommended by the convention for State Senator.

The Republicans of Mifflin county assembled in county convention at Lewistown, on Monday last, and nominated the following excellent ticket, viz: County Commissioner, D. F. Milliken; County Treasurer, James M. Lashell; Jury Commissioner, Henry Garver; County Auditors, Samuel H. McCoy, 4 years, Amos Mitchell, 1 year; County Surveyor, Wm. Lyttle. The following resolutions among others, were unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, That D. W. Woods, Esq., is hereby nominated by this county for State Senator, subject to the action of the Republican Senatorial Conference, and is hereby authorized to appoint his own Senatorial conferees.
>
> *Resolved*, That Augustus Troxell, Ner Thompson and F. H. H. Stackpole be the Representative conferees.
>
> *Resolved*, That as the proper time is arriving for the people to give expression to their opinions as to the next candidate for President, we recognize in General U. S. Grant the man peculiarly adapted to meet the exigencies of the times arising from the late rebellion, feeling fully assured that while he would mete out impartial justice, tempered with the attributes of mercy, to all who submitted in good faith to the requirements of law, he would also see that justice be done to those who still remain defiant and in the attitude of rebels to a government whose leniency has astonished the monarchists of Europe.

The President's journals fairly rave against Mr. Stanton. The following, from the Washington *Intelligencer*, will serve as a specimen:

> "Let this loitering detective, then, be apprehended—in a building where his power has so often shaken the hearts of tenderer and nobler people who had the misfortune to take his orders—by police, and carried out of the door by any stout officer of common resolution, and dismissed in the open air, to appear once more in public without a guard with loaded muskets and bayonets to defend a brutal oppressor against the apparitions of a conscience mad with guilt and a mind distracted with cowardice."

The Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman* says: "There was a peculiar fitness in the selection of the town of Waverly for Judge Thurman's first speech as the Democratic candidate for Governor." Whereupon the Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks that the last Democratic meeting assembled at that place took flight unaccountably at the approach of John Morgan's cavalry.

The New York *Times* concludes an article on the President and impending removals as follows: "The merit or demerit of Mr. Johnson's action will not be affected by any modification of the manner of executing an obnoxious proceeding. Suspension or rejection, the result will be the same. The President will, by adopting either, convict himself of hostility to legislation reflecting the settled views and purposes of the Northern people. "The reasons of this suspension" with which Congress is to be furnished will amount to this, and this only.

The President has stated that he had sent asking General Sherman to take Mr. Stanton's place, and that he had signified his willingness to accept. This latter statement is not believed, as it is known that when the President attempted to use General Sherman last winter to displace Mr. Stanton, the former, though at first it was supposed he would come, when he fully understood the case, protested stoutly against any change.

Jesse D. Bright, once a citizen of Indiana, and United States Senator, and afterwards expelled from that body for treason, has turned up in the Kentucky Legislature.

Gen. Wager Swayne has arrived from Alabama and reports the Republican organization there very strong. The Conservatives have called a convention, but having no unity of purpose, it is not expected that they will be able to make any opposition that will be seriously felt.

STATE ITEMS.

There will be a Methodist Episcopal Camp Meeting on Woodbury Circuit, commencing Thursday, August 15th, 1867. The ground on which the camp will be held is pleasantly located near Mr. Martin's, about one and a half miles west of Martinsburg, in Blair county, and possesses every convenience to render it a favorable and pleasant location for a camp meeting.

Two persons in the Bedford jail undertook to to break out Friday morning. They succeeded so far that a lively race only brought them back. On Saturday morning one of them attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a bed post, but was foiled in this by the timely interference of the Sheriff.

The Brookville *Republican* says the prospect of the whortleberry crop is promising, and that already parties have left for the picking grounds. The same paper speaking of the Allegheny Valley Railroad says: The present management of the Valley road displays an energy that used to be a stranger to that company. The old and worn out rails and ties have been taken out and their places supplied by others new and more substantial; the rolling stock has also been greatly improved, a number of new and commodious coaches and several engines having been added thereto a short time since.

The proposed consolidation of the Warren and Franklin and Philadelphia and Erie railroads will take place on the 9th of August.

Mr. Lefferd Haughawaut, of Juniata county, aged 60 years, mowed with a hand scythe, this season, 32 loads of hay.

The annual meeting of the State Camp of the Junior Sons of America, will convene at Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, on Tuesday, August 13th. This is expected to be the largest meeting of the State Camp of the order ever convened in the State. During the year is has increased over one hundred per cent. in this State.

The Meadville *Republican* of Tuesday says: It is rumored that a married man living in the lower part of the city has discarded his family, and it is supposed has departed for parts unknown with the gay and silly wife of another citizen. At all events they have been more intimate for some months than propriety would warrant, and they have both disappeared, leaving their respective partners and children. We await further deuelopments before giving names and particulars.

Postal affairs at Harrisburg are rather loosely conducted. A man driving through Market street, in that city, on Wednesday morning, found two large mail bags, containing mail matter, lying in the middle of the street, between the post office and the depot. No doubt they had been lost from the mail wagon during the night.

There seems to be a crusade going on in Venango county against unlicensed liquor dealers. It is said that the Good Templars have raised a fund to be used in the prosecution of liquor cases.

The Reading *Dispatch* of Wednesday says: We learn from Schuylkill county that eight collieries suspended work in the vicinity of Mahanoy yesterday. This throws several hundred more men out of employment in that region, and will be felt severely. We hear different reasons for these suspensions, the prominent and perhaps *the* reason being the constant decline of prices in the coal markets without a corresponding decline in wages and the price of transportation. It is evident that some measures must be taken immediately for the relief of coal operators in that region or the most fearful results will be the consequence.

A few days since an insane man at West Hickory attempted to take the life of a little boy, but was prevented by the timely interference of some persons who heard the screams of the affrighted youngster. The crazy creature imagined that he was a second Abraham called upon to offer up a sacrifice. The boy was to be made to play the part of Isaac, when fortunately the maniac was interrupted, and the unwilling victim saved from an untimely death. Undue excitement on the subject of religion was the cause of the unfortunate man's insanity.

IT WAS not an excess of modesty that induced the Chicago *Tribune* to say "there is no part of the United States which offers facilities, comforts and elegancies of a summer resort equal to Chicago." If Chicago is not a little ahead of every other place in the known world, and for every reason you may name, it will not be because the press of that city fail to set up the claim. But as a summer resort its advantages have not heretofore been so conspicuous. Precisely what they are, even the most vivid imagination will be somewhat at a loss to conceive. Are the stock yards among these? Are those disgusting thing calleds rivers and canals to be ranked among the "elegancies of a summer resort?" Or is the claim predicated on the stifling land breeze freighted with the odors of innumerable slaughter-houses, of which the inward-bound traveler has such a delightful foretaste, the basis of the claim? We wish our contemporary would specify.

BREVET APPOINTMENT.—J. C. Dougherty, late First Lieutenant Pennsyvania Volunteers, has been appointed Brevet Captain by the President for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

Business Activity and Decline in Prices.

The New York *Bulletin* concludes an article on the probabilities of trade as follows: But we have every reason to anticipate a return of business activity. The bountiful harvest all over the country cannot fail to impart a new energy to industry, and the prospects of a good fall and winter trade are favorable. Perhaps the chief obstacle to a speedy return of activity consists in the general and exaggerated ideas relative to a decline in prices. Consumers everywhere hesitate to make purchases in consequence of the expectation of a crash in the market. These expectations will soon be found out to be unreasonable, and then we may expect an active trade over the whole country. We look, indeed, for a reduction of prices in several branches of trade, but not to any considerable extent. Wages will be compelled to give way before any decided and general reduction of the prices of commodities can occur. In Pittsburgh the iron workers have sensibly agreed to a reduction, and the period when the mechanics and laborers of other cities will imitate their example, and submit to the inevitable tendency of events, is only a question of time.

The Poisons of the Day.

The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practiced in the liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Clergymen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists, who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also to the efficacy of uncontaminated alcoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, best known and most extensively used of all the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians and social economists in New England have just declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaims by the mouths of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which analysis detects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is medicated are among the best antidotes and restoratives that botanical science in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines antibilious and slightly aperient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

☞ NOTICE—THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS of Moon township will meet at SHARON SCHOOL HOUSE on the LAST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to elect seven School Teachers to teach the ensuing year in said township.
d* P. H. STEVENSON, President.

WANTED—TEACHERS—The Board of School Directors of Union township, will meet at School House No. 6, (forks of Sawmill Run), on Thursday, August 15th, 1867, at 2 P. M., to elect Teachers for the term commencing September 2d, 1867. GEORGE MARSHALL, Sec'y. d*

FOR SALE—FARM—Situate near Freedom, on the Economy and Harmony Road, Beaver county, Pa., containing 110 Acres, with House, Barn and Orchards, good fences and other improvements. Also, 30 Acres of fine white oak timber. Soil rich and productive. Will be sold at a bargain. A Church and School House near by. Inquire of W. H. BRILL, 77 Federal street, or J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Pa. ws*

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Froehlich, under the firm name of MEYER & FROEHLICH, manufacturers of Coaches, Wagons, &c., was this day dissolved. In regard to collections of claims and payment of debts, our arrangements as yet incompleted will shortly be announced. The undersigned will pursue his old business at No. 75 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
JACOB MEYER.
June 28, 1867. d*

P. H. LAUFMAN..................WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware,
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
82 WOOD STREET,
d* PITTSBURGH, Pa.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT—COL. T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
VICE PRES'T—J. M'DONALD CROSSAN, Esq.
SEC'Y AND TREAS—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.
The Second Session of this Institution commences on Thursday, September 5th.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M., President,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., J. McD. CROSSAN, Esq., Vice President, at the Monongahela House, or GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary, 76 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. d

TRADEMENS'
NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH PA.,
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY; of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,
NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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REFERENCES.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
GORDON, McMILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. WESFALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. eod*

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AND
Insurance Broker.
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Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 3, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, September 2d, 1867.

No. 1. Account of Andrew P. Black, administrator of Robert Black, deceased. Filed May 6th, 1867.
No. 2. Final account of David R. Kerr, administrator of Wm. H. Kerr, deceased. Filed May 7th, 1867.
No. 3. Account of Frederick Metzger, administrator of Adam Metzger, deceased. Filed May 10th, 1867.
No. 4. Account of Virginia Schuchman, executrix of G. F. Schuchman, dec'd. Filed May 15th, 1867.
No. 5. Partial account of Daniel Bennett, Jessie Cunningham and Thomas J. Bennett, executors of James Bennett, dec'd. Filed 21st, 1867.
No. 6. First and final account of John J. Gillespie, executor of Ann S. Uffington, dec'd. Filed May 27th, 1867.
No. 7. Account of Elvira A. Curry and Wm. E. Curry, executors of John F. Curry, dec'd. Filed May 21st, 1867.
No. 8. Final account of Susan A. Wolf, administratrix of Andrew Wolf, dec'd. Filed May 27th, 1867.
No. 9. Account of Wm. J. Snodgrass, administrator of James Snodgrass, dec'd. Filed May 28th, 1867.
No. 10. Account of S. Cuthbert, guardian of John H. and James B. Newson. Filed May 29th, 1867.
No. 11. Final account of Bernard Young, executor of Hannah Allen, dec'd. Filed May 29th, 1867.
No. 12. Account of John Potter, executor of Rev. John W. Potter, dec'd. Filed May 30th, 1867.
No. 13. Account of Wm. J. Huffman, administrator of Lewis Huffman, Sr., dec'd. Filed May 29th, 1867.
No. 14. Account of Hugh Forrester and Jane Forrester, administrators of James Forrester, dec'd. Filed June 1st, 1867.
No. 15. Final account of Abby Graham and J. S. Ferguson, administrators of Hugh Graham, dec'd. Filed June 4th, 1867.
No. 16. First and final account of Robert Adair, executor of Nancy Hershy, dec'd. Filed June 3d, 1867.
No. 17. Final account of Anne Maria Zehnder, executrix of John C. Zehnder, dec'd. Filed June 3d, 1867.
No. 18. Final account of James Payne, (settled by his administrator), late guardian of the minor children of Andrew Hamilton, deceased. Filed June 5th, 1867.
No. 19. Account of John Sickman, administrator of Jacob Sickman, deceased. Filed June 12th, 1867.
No. 20. First and final account of John Gallaher, guardian of Anna Maria Miller. Filed June 14th, 1867.
No. 21. Final account of John R. Baum, administrator of John Roup, deceased. Filed June 13th, 1867.
No. 22. Account of Josiah Aber, acting executor of Jacob Aber, deceased. Filed June 18th, 1867.
No. 23. Final account of Ellen Cowan, administratrix of Charles Cowan, deceased. Filed June 20th, 1867.
No. 24. Account of John McMichael, executor of Dr. James Torrence, deceased. Filed June 22d, 1867.
No. 25. Account of Annie E. Kirkbride, administratrix of Thomas E. Kirkbride, deceased. Filed June 22d, 1867.
No. 26. Account of Peter Swirt, guardian of the minor children of John Mech, deceased. Filed June 25th, 1867.
No. 27. Final account of William H. Everson, guardian of Clara Everson. Filed June 28th, 1867.
No. 28. First account of Alexander H. Burns, executor of Alexander Burns, deceased. Filed June 29th, 1867.
No. 29. Account of James Wallace, executor of Nancy Seymour, deceased. Filed June 29th, 1867.
No. 30. Account of Eli Neeld, guardian of John Neeld, Eli Neeld and Emily Neeld, minor children of James Neeld, deceased. Filed June 15th, 1867.
No. 31. Second account of Robt. B. Townsend, guardian of minor children of James O'Hara Scully, deceased. Filed July 1st, 1867.
No. 32. Account of John K. Wilson, guardian of David C. Cook, minor son of Isaac M. Cook, dec'd. Filed July 2d, 1867.
No. 33. Account of H. L. Bollman, guardian of Howard Dunlap. Filed July 5th, 1867.
No. 34. Account of H. L. Bollman, guardian of Joseph Dunlap. Filed July 5th, 1867.
No. 35. Account of H. L. Bollman, guardian of Agnes Dunlap. Filed July 5th, 1867.
No. 36. First and Final account of Theresa Schmidt, administratrix of Wm. Schmidt, deceased. Filed July 6th, 1867.
No. 37. Account of John W. Morgan, administrator of Andrew Kaynes, deceased. Filed July 8th, 1867.
No. 38. Account of Wm. S. McKee and H. S. McKee, administrators of Thomas McKee, deceased. Filed July 8th, 1867.
No. 39. Account of A. H. Miller and W. S. McKee, administrators of Frederick McKee, deceased. Filed July 8th, 1867.
No. 40. First and final account of Saml. Gormly, administrator of Wm. M. Edgar, deceased. Filed July 12th, 1867.
No. 41. Account of Malcom Hay, administrator of Michael O'Hara, deceased. Filed July 5th, 1867.
No. 42. Account of Jeremiah M. Wilson, administrator of Matthew M. Wilson, deceased. Filed July 12th, 1867.
No. 43. Account of M. W. Watson, J. McM. King, and J. H. Ralston, executors of Wm. McCully, deceased. Filed July 15th, 1867.
No. 44. Account of M. W. Watson, J. McM. King, and J. H. Ralston, trustees and guardians of Lavinia Francis McCully, minor child of Wm. McCully, deceased. Filed July 15th, 1867.
No. 45. Account of Mark W. Watson, administrator of John F. M'Cully, deceased. Filed July 15th, 1867.
No. 46. Account of J. S. White, guardian of the minor heirs of Wm. Clark, deceased. Filed July 16th, 1867.
No. 47. Account of Margaretha Arensberg, administratrix of Ludwig Arensberg, deceased. Filed July 17th, 1867.
No. 48. Account of D. M. Evans, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of Thomas R. Holmes, deceased. Filed July 18th, 1867.
No. 49. Account of John H. Irwin and Charles Schuvan, administrators of Margaret Irwin, deceased. Filed July 15th, 1867.
No. 50. Final account of W. G. Hawkins, guardian of John H. McMasters. Filed July 22d, 1867.
No. 51. Account of B. C. Christy, Esq., trustee of Robert Ashworth, deceased. Filed July 26th, 1867.
No. 52. First and final account of Frederick Rhodes and Richard McClure, administrators of David H. Rhodes, deceased. Filed July 26th, 1867.
No. 53. Second and final account of Robert Kirkwood, executor of Andrew Kirkwood, deceased. Filed July 22d, 1867.
No. 54. First account of R. J. Thomas, executor of James Graham, deceased. Filed August 1st, 1867.
No. 55. Account of Willard Leonard, executor of William Stealey, deceased. Filed August 1st, 1867.
No. 56. Account of T. B. Hamilton, Esq., administrator of William Bennett, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 57. First and partial account of R. D. Humes and Jacob H. Walter, Esq., administrators *cum testamento annexo* of Joseph Crawford, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 58. Final account of Alexander S. Riggs, administrator of Agnes Dunlap, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 59. First and final account of Hon. William Boggs, executor of Harriet Carothers, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 60. First account of Hon. William Boggs, testamentary guardian of William B. and Agnes C. Peebles, minor children of Harriet Carothers, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 61. First and final account of Hon. William Boggs, executor of David B. Peebles, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 62. First and final account of Luke B. Davidson and George Bruner, administrators of David Sampson, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 63. First and final account of Ebenezer McKnight and David Boyd, executors of John Boyle, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 64. First and final account of Roxanna Johnson, administratrix of Thomas Johnson, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 65. Account of George Fisher, executor of James Wallace, deceased. Filed August 2d, 1867.
No. 66. First and final account of R. C. G. Sproul, Esq., executor of Col. Edward Simpson, deceased. Filed August 3d, 1867.
No. 67. Account of John Arthurs, administrator of James Arthurs, deceased. Filed August 3d, 1867.
No. 68. Final account of Henry H. Collins, administrator of John M. Cornwall, deceased. Filed August 3d, 1867.
No. 69. Final account of John Willock, executor of Ozillo Willock, deceased. Filed August 1st, 1867.
No. 70. Final account of William P. Baum, now deceased, who was administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Thomas Wallace, deceased. Settled by Rebecca Baum, administratrix of William P. Baum, deceased. Filed July 27th, 1867.
No. 71. Account of Mary P. Olver, executrix of James Olver, deceased. Filed May 18th, 1867.
JOS. H. GRAY, Register.
6-19*17-31.

STOVES,
GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK
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Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
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Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.
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PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
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HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular.
oc18-d*

BARGAINS IN
CARPETS,
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
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Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.
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Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miller's Book Store. eod*

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED having taken out Letters Testamentary on the Estate of MRS. ELIZA M. IRWIN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, and having been duly qualified as Executor, hereby notifies all persons having claims or demands against said estate to present them without delay, duly authenticated; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once.
RICHARD HAYS, Executor,
au17* No. 148 Penn street.

E. N. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
SCRANTON, PA.
Refer to Hon. H. W. Ketcham, Jos H. Scranton, Esq.

WANTED — AGENTS.—Agents wanted for "The History of the War between the States; Tracing its Origin, Causes and Results," by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. And for the Life, Letters and Speeches of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, by Henry Cleveland. Send for Circulars and see our Terms. Address "National Publishing Company," 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WONDERFUL — HOW EITHER sex may instantly gain the undying love of any person they choose. The single married, the married happy and WISE IN TIME. Simple, harmless and sure. Also, Journal of Love, Secret of Success, How to Get Rich, &c., all mailed free for 20 cents. 150,000 sold. Address KINGSLAND & CO., 5 Beekman street, N. Y.

WHISKERS.
DR. LAMONTES CORROLLIA.
Will force Whiskers or Moustaches on the smoothest face or chin, or Hair on Bald Heads. Never known to fail.
Samples, for trial, sent for 10 cents. Address REEVES & CO.,
78 Nassau street, New York.

HOTEL FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.
At Elizabeth, the county seat of Wirt county, West Virginia, a new and convenient Hotel, called the
"KANAWHA HOUSE,"
Now owned and occupied by the undersigned. Said house has one Acre of Land belonging thereto, a well of good water, a large Stable, and other conveniences unnecessary to mention.
Said property is very pleasantly located one square from the County Court House, lot running to the Kanawha river, where a dam is about to be built for slackwater navigation. The town of Elizabeth is surrounded by a rich farming country; it is six miles from the celebrated Burning Springs oil fields of West Virginia, and is also situated in one of the finest mineral districts in the country.
Being desirous to locate myself on my Farm, I have concluded to dispose of my Real and Personal Property belonging to said house, cheap for cash.
☞Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.
JOHN C. CALLAHAN.
Elizabeth, W. Va., July 24, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION.
PARIS EXPOSITION.
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL,
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL,
AWARDED TO WHEELER & WILSON,
AWARDED TO WHEELER & WILSON,
OVER 82 COMPETITORS.
OVER 82 COMPETITORS.
Wheeler & Wilson, 1st Class, Gold Medal.
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A. B. Howe, 3d Class, Bronze Medal.
Empire Co., 4th Class, Honorable Mention.
Howe Machine Co. Not Mentioned.
Elias Howe, Jr., Gold Medal and Ribbon as Inventor.
Wheeler & Wilson Salesrooms,
27 FIFTH STREET.
WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents.

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Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call.
WM. B. SCAIFE.
MTHS* NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.

THE
GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST FOR
FAMILY
AND
MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
A. F. CHATONEY,
GENERAL AGENT,
NO. 105 FIFTH ST., near Smithfield,
no17-1y* PITTSBURGH, PA.

AN INVALUABLE
MEDICINE
FOR THE
PURIFYING OF THE BLOOD,
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
HUMOR DOCTOR,
A POSITIVE REMEDY
FOR ALL KINDS OF HUMORS,
PARTICULARLY
Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Carbuncles, Boils and Piles.
It is very gratifying to say of this or of any other medicine, "It is the very best remedy known." It is not always so easy to prove it. It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to the proprietor of this medicine, that, while he declares to the public that this is a most wonderful and effective specific for Humors, as stated above, he has abundant proof at hand to sustain his statement.
For sixteen years the Humor Doctor has been manufactured and sold, and every year has increased the value of its reputation, and the amount of its sales. In New Hampshire, where it originated, no remedy for humors is so highly prized. An eminent physician (now an army surgeon) when practising in New Hampshire, purchased between fifty and sixty gallons of it, during some seven or eight years, and used it in his practice. He has since then ordered it for the hospital where he was stationed. Other physicians have purchased it, and have used it in practice with great success. When the proprietor lived in New Hampshire, at Goffstown Center, for the space of thirty or forty miles around, and in Manchester particularly, the Humor Doctor was well known and highly valued for the numerous and wonderful cures which it effected. Though manufactured in large quantities the supply was frequently exhausted, and purchasers had to wait for more to be made. In that region some very severe cases of Erysipelas were treated with—and they were cured! Erysipelas sores, or carbuncles, those ugly, painful ulcers, were entirely removed wherever this medicine was faithfully used. So it was with Scrofula and Salt Rheum. The Humor Doctor cured them.
For the sake of showing what is thought of it, a few testimonials are here inserted:
Milton Gale, Esq., Boston.
I hereby certify that I was sorely afflicted with Boils for two years, developing themselves upon my limbs and other parts of my body. The sufferings which I endured from them are indescribable. Suffice it to say that I faithfully tried several of the most popular humor remedies, but without removing the affliction. At length, by the earnest request of an intimate friend, I was induced to try Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor, and am very happy to attest that all my Boils were removed, and my health was restored by using Dr. Poland's aforesaid medicine.
MILTON GALE.
Boston, January 14, 1856.
A. C. Wallace, Esq., Manchester, N. H.
Dr. J. W. POLAND—Dear Sir: I very cheerfully give my testimony in favor of your Humor Doctor as an excellent remedy for Humors. My numerous acquaintance in Manchester know how severely I was afflicted with Boils, and they know how perfectly good my health is at present. Your Humor Doctor cured me. Please refer to me for particulars in my case.
A. C. WALLACE.
Manchester, N. H., June 11, 1856.
Mrs. Wheeler, Stoneham, Mass.
I very confidently and earnestly recommend Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor as an excellent remedy for Humors, having been wonderfully benefited by it myself. My own case was a very serious and obstinate one. For more than two years the skin upon the inside of both my hands, and even down on the wrist, was constantly cracked and broken up, so that I was unable to use my hands in any kind of wet work, and was obliged to wear gloves in sewing to avoid getting blood upon my work. The humor which so affected me was probably a combination of Erysipelas and Salt Rheum. My general health was quite poor. Soon after I began to use the Humor Doctor I could perceive signs of healing. I continued to take the medicine till I was finally cured. My hands are now perfectly free from humors, and to all appearances my whole system is clear of it, and has been for several months. I used eight bottles before I felt safe to give it up entirely, but they cured me.
HARRIET WHEELER.
Stoneham, Mass., July 5, 1856.
Mrs. Porter, Dover, N. H.
DOVER, N. H., July 22, 1855.
DR. POLAND. I received your letter inquiring as to the effects of your medicine on sea-sickness. I am happy to say that I think it is "the medicine" for that dreadful sickness. I tried various prescriptions, but found none that settled the stomach and cleared the head like the Humor Doctor. I felt as though I could hardly wait to get ashore to entreat you to introduce it into ship chandlery stores, that it may find its way to those who suffer upon the mighty deep from sea-sickness. If captains who take their families with them, or carry passengers, should try it for once, they would never be willing to voyage without it.
I have used for my family since its introduction to the public for bilious habits, headache and humors about my children, and have always found it a sure cure.
I am not fond of having my name appear in public, and would not consent to it on any other account but to relieve the suffering; but if the foregoing will be of any service to you or the public, you can make use of it.
Yours, HARRIET M. PORTER.
Much more might be stated in relation to this medicine, as contained in testimonials, but it is needless. Ask Manchester druggists about it, especially E. W. Blake, at Barr's. Inquire of Mr. Henry Plumer, of Bedford, whose wife was cured by it of Salt Rheum. Ask almost any person in Goffstown, and they will declare its value as a remedy, as used in their own cases or by their friends.
The Humor Doctor was formerly sold at fifty cents per bottle; but the cost of every ingredient composing it has gone up so enormously, that the price has been raised to *seventy-five cents only*, and that by compulsion.
The Humor Doctor is prepared at the New England Botanic Depot, for the Proprietor, J. C. French. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
General Agents, New York.
☞ For sale by all Druggists in this city. eow*

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.